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## **Southeast Asia Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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26 JUNE 1986

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## AUSTRALIA

## U.S. SHIP ARRIVALS GENERATE PROTESTS, SCUFFLES, ARRESTS

## Protest in Adelaide

BK080352 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jun 86

/Text/ Antinuclear demonstrators in Adelaide have delayed the docking of the American ship "Joseph Strauss" which is making a goodwill visit to Australia. One protestor jumped into the water at Port Adelaide and swam between the ship and its berth holding up the docking by about 15 minutes. He was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

Radio Australia's Adelaide office says there were also scuffles between rival demonstrators on the wharf which resulted in at least one arrest.

The "Joseph Strauss" is a guided missile destroyer with a crew of 250. The ship yesterday assisted in a ceremony on Kangaroo Island, south of Adelaide, marking South Australia's 150th birthday. The destroyer is in Adelaide until Wednesday.

## Arrests in Melbourne

BK090855 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 86

/Text/ Several people have been arrested in Melbourne during clashes between police and antinuclear demonstrators at a protest against a visiting U.S. warship. The trouble began when a few demonstrators threw paint on the side of "USS Rathburne" which is docked in Melbourne on an informal 3-day visit.

Police raced into the crowd of about 400 demonstrators and took several people away to a waiting police van. Scuffles then continued for more than half an hour as police tried to clear a path for the van through the demonstrators who refused to move from the roadway.

Police reinforcements were called in and eventually the van sped from the dockyard. Five men and two women were charged with hindering police and resisting arrest and bailed to appear in court in September.

/12228

CSO: 4200/1126



AUSTRALIA

LEGISLATION ON INTELLIGENCE SERVICES SUBMITTED

BK100753 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 May 86 p 6

[Article by Alan Fewster]

[Text] The attorney general, Mr Bowen, yesterday introduced a package of legislation designed to improve the accountability of Australia's intelligence services and reduce the likelihood of their activities abusing human rights.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO), Amendment Bill 1986, establishes a parliamentary committee to watch over ASIO's operations, and the inspector general of Intelligence and Security Bill, 1986, follows a recommendation of the Hope Royal Commission into intelligence services.

The parliamentary joint committee on ASIO will comprise seven members nominated after consultation between the leaders of the main parties. It will have a majority of government members, and most will be from the House of Representatives.

The committee will review and report on aspects of ASIO's activities referred to it by the attorney general or either house of Parliament.

Mr Bowen told Parliament the committee would not operate as a grievance mechanism, nor would it review "operationally sensitive" matters.

The bill also enables the committee to ask the attorney general to refer a particular matter to it. The committee would be able to obtain information and documents from ASIO.

Mr Bowen said the government believed these powers gave a proper balance between greater parliamentary involvement in the oversight of ASIO, and the executive's ability to make sensitive information more widely accessible.

Following the recommendations of the Hope report, the term "subversion has been deleted from the definition of "security" and there is a tighter definition of "politically motivated violence."

Mr Bowen said that without detracting from ASIO's effectiveness, the new definitions would concentrate ASIO's attention on unlawful violence directed at undermining Australia's system of government.

The new definition of "politically motivated violence" also covers terrorism and threats or acts causing unlawful harm to achieve a political end.

The new definition also spells out the kind of outside foreign interference that would be a legitimate matter of security concern.

ASIO has been empowered to collect foreign intelligence in Australia, but it can only be obtained under the written warrant of the attorney general, following a request by the minister for foreign affairs or the minister for defense.

Strict controls would be put on the communication of foreign intelligence, and provision is made for minimizing the retention of information not publicly available on Australian citizens or permanent residents.

There are also provisions, proposed by Mr Justice Hope, designed to strengthen ministerial control over ASIO. The bill spells out that the ASIO director general is subject to the minister.

Mr Bowen said this meant the minister's authority over ASIO was paramount.

But there are two qualifications to this. First, the minister is not empowered to override the director general's opinion concerning the nature of the advice which should be given by ASIO. Second, the minister is not empowered to override the director general on whether the collection or communication of intelligence on a person is justified, except by written direction.

The act would also have a new provision authorizing the minister to give the director general written guidelines on any of its statutory functions and powers.

Areas to be covered by the guidelines include: intelligence collection, targeting, review of file holdings, and the extent to which ASIO should be involved in investigating activities relating to the hindering of defense force functions.

The Security Appeals Tribunal has also been given more teeth, with amendments including:

Precise definitions of adverse and qualified security assessments.

Discretion to make an order against the Commonwealth for costs incurred by an applicant successful in a review application. The bill also provides for extending the effects of publicizing an ASIO's officer's identity.

Changing the employment provisions of ASIO staff.

A statutory requirement for an annual report to be tabled in Parliament.

The director general to delegate his powers relating to staff or financial management.

The inspector general of intelligence and security will inquire into the propriety and effectiveness of ASIO, the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), the Defense Signals Directorate (DSD), the Joint Intelligence Organization (JIO) and the Office of National Assessments (ONA).



AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

BOUNDARY TALKS WITH INDONESIA—Negotiations on a seabed boundary between Australia and Indonesia will resume in Jakarta later this month. The talks were postponed last month at the height of a row between Canberra and Jakarta stemming from the publication of a Sydney newspaper article on the financial dealings of President Suharto and his family. Radio Australia's Singapore correspondent, John Lombard, says official sources have confirmed that the eighth round of the negotiations has now been rescheduled for Jakarta on 26 and 27 June. /Text/ /Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 11 Jun 86 RK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1126

26 June 1986

## INDONESIA

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER VIEWS SATELLITE LAUNCH SCHEDULE

BK040138 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Article by Jacques Guillon]

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (AFP)—With the U.S. and European satellite launch programs in trouble, Indonesia is reviewing its entire telecommunications network plans, a top official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Achmad Tahir, Minister of Tourism, Posts and Telecommunications, said Jakarta would have to quickly add a satellite to its launch schedule, delay the launch of a more advanced model and look for alternative launch vehicles.

It was also considering dropping insurance coverage for its satellite launches because of the high cost and low return, Mr Tahir said.

Indonesia, whose 13,000 islands stretch 5,000 kilometres east to west across the equator, finds its telecommunications network jeopardized by recent delays in launching a new satellite and by problems with previous orbiters.

It is pressing the United States for an early launch of its Palapa-B2-P, which fell victim to the suspension of shuttle flights after the Challenger disaster in January.

But it must also add a new, previously-unscheduled satellite to the network by 1990 to replace the Palapa-B1 which used up a considerable amount of fuel when its orbit was corrected last year.

Reliable sources said the satellite had not yet been chosen, although one possibility would be to buy back Palapa-B2 which one shuttle failed to get into proper orbit but a subsequent shuttle retrieved and brought back to earth.

Other possibilities would be to commission a new Palapa-B from Hughes Aircraft or to go ahead and call for bids on a third generation Palapa-C--which would pit international telecommunications companies in a market previously the preserve of the United States.

Mr Tahir expected the country's plans for high-capacity, third-generation Palapa-C satellites to be delayed by three years, to 1993.

"As far as the schedule is concerned, we must review all the program. We don't need them in 1992 because we hope to have two active satellites at this time," he said.

Currently, telecommunications are ensured by Palapa-B1, which rotated 10 degrees last August and left three-fourths of Indonesia without links to Jakarta for four days.

"To put it back, we have used fuel, and some calculations indicate that we lost two years. Originally, the time of service was 1992 and because of that anomaly, we have to face the possibility that the service will end by 1990," Mr Tahir said.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is to advise Indonesia around June 10 of a launch date for the Palapa-B2-P, probably using a Delta rocket, which malfunctioned on liftoff at its last launch.

For subsequent launches, Jakarta may turn to Europe's Ariane rocket--which also suffered a failed launch on its last outing--or to the Japanese, if either can offer a better price, Mr Tahir said.

The latest Delta and Ariane failures meant higher insurance rates for launches, Mr Tahir said.

Insurers had informed Jakarta there would be a \$65 million ceiling on reimbursements, while insurance premiums would rise to about 30 percent of that figure.

Premiums could be expected to go up further, he said, adding: "maybe we are going to self-insure for the next launch."

Any new satellite failure might force Indonesia to reactivate its old A2, still in orbit after its 1976 launch. It was regularly checked, Mr Tahir said, and could provide a fallback for partial, short-term replacement of B-1.

Despite the problems, satellite telecommunications cost about 10 times less than land links, the minister noted.

"As we see it, we are in a grave situation. We hope that advanced countries could overcome these technical problems for us to be able to use space for peaceful purposes," he said.

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CSO: 4200/1107

INDONESIA

BERNAMA REPORTS MALAYSIA'S LEONG TALKS ON TIN

BK310949 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0918 GMT 31 May 86

[Article by Osman Taib]

[Text] Jakarta, May 31 (BERNAMA)--Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed on the need to strengthen the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) especially in the areas of market intelligence, research and development activities.

Towards this end, the two countries will invite Brazil and China--the two most important non-ATPC members--to participate in the ATPC ministerial meeting to be held in Indonesia in October, Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Paul Leong said here Saturday.

"We feel that it would be beneficial to get the two countries into the ATPC," he told a press conference before leaving for home.

Leong said he would liaise with China on this while the Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto would contact Brazil.

He said he held discussions with Indonesian ministers on various issues relating to commodities during his three-day visit.

The two sides agreed that regular discussions between Indonesia and Malaysia were most useful to both countries.

Leong said as regards to the future of the International Tin Council (ITC), he discussed with Subroto the possibility of the organisation becoming a study group to collect various important data on the tin industry.

"We feel that more determined efforts are required on the part of major commodity producers to tackle the pressing problems," he said.

"We also feel that cooperation among commodity producers is of utmost importance to overcome depressed commodity prices."

Leong said both sides agreed that given the present scenario, commodity issues must be given urgent attention at the next ASEAN economic ministers' meeting.

He said in this respect, his discussions here were significant since the ASEAN economic ministers have to prepare the groundwork for the third ASEAN summit to be held in mid-1987.

Leong also briefed the Indonesian ministers on the proposed international seminar on commodities to be held in Kuala Lumpur in July. The five-day seminar could result in new ideas and directions for the commodities sector.

The objective of the seminar is to consider new approaches and seek practical measures to meet the challenges currently facing commodity producing countries.

Leong said the commodities that would be covered include natural rubber, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea, rice, sugar, timber and minerals.

"As a major producer of certain primary commodities, the participation by Indonesia is important", he added, saying that Thailand and the Philippines would also be invited to participate.

He said key figures from the IMF, UNCTAD, FAO, International Rubber Study Group (IRSG), the United States, Japan and the European community have been invited to address the seminar.

"It is our hope that the seminar will provide a critical assessment of the existing systems and approaches in order to introduce new ideas and proposals that could be considered for adoption as renewed efforts towards international cooperation in the field of commodities", he said.

Leong said if the findings of the seminar were useful they could possibly be used as a basis for discussion at the next ASEAN economic ministers' meeting.

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CSO: 4200/1107



INDONESIA

SUBROTO SEES OIL PRICE RISE IN 1986

OW050557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 5 Jun 86

/Text/ Tokyo, 5 Jun KYODO—Indonesian Minister for Mining and Energy Subroto, addressing the opening session of an international energy conference here Thursday, said that the tendency in oil prices from now on "will definitely be up and with a market share OPEC can live with."

Subroto, taking part in a 3-day conference hosted by the International Association of Energy Economists (IAEE), said that he considered 18-20 dollars per barrel of crude as a reasonable price level to aim for within 1986.

The minister explained that the fair market share policy initiated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is already showing progress. OPEC's current output has already exceeded its self-imposed ceiling of 16 million barrels per day, he said.

"After having achieved this goal, OPEC has reinstated its policy to again, in principle, defend the 28 dollar per barrel price level," he said, adding, "OPEC is now shooting for a gradual increase of prices to a reasonable level before the end of this year."

The fair market share policy, introduced by OPEC last December, is an "act of self-defense" to protect OPEC interests in the wake of increased non-OPEC crude oil output, according to Subroto.

Subroto, one of the main speakers at the conference scheduled to run until Saturday, also told participants that OPEC wants a balance in the supply-demand situation to restore prices and is inviting non-OPEC oil producers once again to cooperate in stabilizing prices at satisfactory levels.

"Just as 35-40 dollars per barrel oil was not a viable long-term price, neither is 10 dollar oil," he said, warning that continued low prices would affect exploration, development of alternative energy sources and non-OPEC oil production.

Some 300 participants are taking part in the conference to discuss energy-related topics in the area of oil, gas and nuclear power generation.

IAEE Chairman Jane Carter and Masao Sakisaka, chairman of Japan's Institute of Energy Economics, are among those taking part in session discussions.

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CSO: 4200/1122



INDONESIA

BRIEFS

**MORE OIL DISCOVERED**—Jakarta, 2 Jun (ANTARA/OANA)—Pertamina's production-sharing contractor Hudbay Oil Malacca Strait Ltd. recently discovered oil at the capacity of 2,667 barrels per day and gas at the volume of 40 million cubic feet per day on Padang Island in the Malacca Strait, about 35 km southeast of Sungai Pakning, Riau, the public relations office of Pertamina announced Monday. The discovery of oil and gas was made after drilling into the depth ranges of 1,497-1,503 meters and 1,506-1,509 meters, the announcement said. For a temporary period, the exploration well discovered by Hudbay was closed, ready to produce at any time in the future. Hudbay has been producing oil in Indonesia since its Lalang Oil Field was inaugurated by President Suharto on 25 July 1984, with the initial production of 35,000 barrels per day. /Text/ /Jakarta ANTARA in English 0736 GMT 2 Jun 86 BK/ 12228

**TRANSMIGRATION MINISTER ON PROGRAM**—Jakarta, 6 Jun (OANA/ANTARA)—The implementation of the transmigration program either on the resettlement or allocation has in terms of quantity been successful, but in terms of quality, it still needs improvement, said Minister of Transmigration Martono Friday. Until 1 April this year, some 305,178 families have been resettled, exceeding the target of 260,000 families, he said. Martono pointed out that the target of transmigration resettlement in the 1st year of the Fourth 5-Year Plan (1984-1989) was fixed at 125,000 families and 135,000 families in the 2nd year. "But the performance has exceeded the target," he added. However in terms of quality he continued, this performance must still be improved from year to year particularly in such areas as services, guidances and the arrangement of departure and allocation. The minister noted that in the present condition of the state's gloomy financial position, the transmigration program also required some adjustments. /Text/ /Jakarta NATARA in English 1356 GMT 6 Jun 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1122

LAOS

PASASON TERMS THAI-U.S. EXERCISE 'PROVOCATION'

BK211321 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 21 May 86

/Text/ Vientiane, 21 May (KPL)--The U.S.-Thai joint military exercises "Logex 29" have begun on 19 May in proximity of the Kampuchean-Thai border and will last till 23 May. This new war game did not only prove the increasing of the collusion between Beijing and Washington but it also clearly showed the new dangerous step in the military alliance between Washington and Bangkok, PASASON paper said in a commentary today.

As everyone still remembers, after its shameful defeat of their aggressive war against the Indochinese countries in 1975, Washington developed their strategic alliance with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists so as to pave the way to their comeback in Southeast Asia, PASASON notes.

To this aim, the United States has exploited the so-called "Kampuchean problem" and used it as a pretext to mask its real warmongering nature and to deteriorate the situation in the region.

The military alliance between Washington and Bangkok has been all round developed and reached a new stage. Washington's collusion with the international reactionaries and its participation with Beijing in the undeclared war against Kampuchea are the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia, PASASON stressed.

Using Thailand as a vanguard post to undermine the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and basing on the fact that Thailand used to be a U.S. base during the period of the aggressive war against Indochina, the Bangkok and Washington military alliance is becoming more and more dangerous.

Under the U.S. pressure, the Thai reactionaries have tremendously increased their annual military budget. They also bought modern armaments from Washington such as F-16 bomber-fighter, a-100, mobile radar system "fight finder" /fire-finder/ and others, disregarding the Thai people starvation.

Worse Bangkok and Washington are studying a project to build up an arm depots in Thailand to provide armaments to a possible action of the "U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces" in the region. The U.S.-Thai military exercise "Logex 29" which took part in the proximity of the Thai-Kampuchean borders is a provocation and a direct threat against the P.R. of Kampuchea, the paper concluded.

/12228

CSO: 4200/1104

LAOS

PASASON VIEWS DISMISSAL OF THAILAND GENERAL ATHIT KAMLANG-EK

BK301144 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 30 May 86

/Text/ Vientiane, 30 May (KPL)--The royal decree on the dismissal of General Athit Kamlang-ek from the post of army commander of the Royal Thai Army was a lightning at the arrogant general, PASASON says today in an article.

The article writes:

"What is the reason behind the royal decree which deprived Athit of his office as army commander though he is going to meet his term on 31 August. As simple as it could be, the only reason is that the best defensive measure to be taken by Premier Prem Tinsulanon to launch an attack at the most unexpected time. Another reason which could also explain this pre-election move is that the most elementary tactics of a clever politician such as Prem is not to let his political enemy at a too important post and particularly in an office where the latter could control all the military forces in his own hand. Since the day when Prem has courageously decided not to prolong the office term of Athit, the latter has toned down his arrogance and was trying to ameliorate his political credit but in fact it is too late."

The paper points out:

"Only one point is unanimously shared by the Thai politicians is that the arrogance and ambition of this general could only harm the interest of the nation. His close connection with the interest of the imperialists and expansionists in the region is a clear danger for Thailand and its people. It is well known that Athit serves faithfully the scheme of the expansionists in its effort to extend its influence southward. In this line, the tension atmosphere with all the neighboring countries and particularly with those at the eastern borders has been caused by Athit Kamlang-ek."

"This measure is politically a clever step because it is obvious that if Athit becomes prime minister of Thailand, this country and its people will have to suffer war, sorrow and hostility due to the confrontation and adventurous policy of Athit."

/12228

CSO: 4200/1104

LAOS

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SRV PROVINCE—Vientiane, 21 May (OANA-KPL)—Medical workers of the southern Savannakhet Province, since last March, have developed their cooperation with their Vietnamese colleagues of Binh Tri Thien Province to carry out a joint research on medicinal herb in Phin and Khanthabouli Districts. So far, they have gathered more than 400 kinds of herbs which could be used in treating cold, cough, stomach ache and other kind of diseases. Now Savannakhet and its twin province Binh Tri Thien of the SRV are further more strengthening their cooperation in developing the traditional medicine. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 21 May 86 BK/ 12228

ITALIAN MEDICAL AID—Vientiane, 22 May (KPL)—The Government of Italy on 20 May handed over 17 /metric/ tons of medicines worth U.S.\$150,000 to the Lao PDR. This is the first of ever batch of aid Laos has received from Italy. The handover ceremony was proceeded by the ambassador of Italy to Laos, Francesco Guariglia, and the deputy minister of public health, Pommek Dalaloï. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 22 May 86 BK/ 12228

SOVIET BOOK DONATED—Vientiane, 26 May (OANA-KPL)—The Soviet Embassy to Laos has provided on 24 May, the Ministry of Culture and the educational scientific centre with hundreds of books. These included books on politics, culture, science and technology and textbooks in Lao, Russian, French and English languages. Somsî Desakhamphou, deputy minister of the culture, thanked the Soviet Embassy for its donation and described it as an important contribution to improve the knowledge of Lao pupils, students, cadres and people of all strata. Each year the Soviet Union publishes more than 270,000 books in Lao language. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 26 May 86 BK/ 12228

PHOTOS OF BYELORUSSIAN SSR—Vientiane, 25 May (KPL)—The Laos-USSR Friendship Association in collaboration with the Soviet Cultural Centre opened here yesterday a photo-exhibition under the title: "Byelorussia--Land and People." The photos exhibited reflect the prosperous and beautiful land of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and its labourous inhabitants. Yuri Ivanov, a photo-reporter of the NOVOSTI news agency who is based in Byelorussia is the author of those photos. Thongsavat Yamani, vice chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and TV was present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition which is to be opened till 27 May. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 25 May 86 BK/ 12228



26 June 1986

AIR FORCE TRAINING CENTER--Vientiane, 27 May (KPL)--The Air Force high-command recently inaugurated here a training centre /for/ its air force personnel. In his opening speech, the air force commander-in-chief said that permanent training is of a prime importance for all air force personnel. He appealed /to/ the officers and men to concentrate all their effort in improving their ability in all fields in order to make the air force an efficient corps in the national defense system. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 27 May 86 BK/ 12228

ROUTE NO 13 REPAIR COMPLETED--Vientiane, 27 May (KPL)--The reparation of a portion of 45 km of the National Highway No 13 in the southern Savannakhet Province has been completed. The project was launched in mid-May which got involved more than 10,00 inhabitants of Outhoumphon District, Savannakhet Province. Within this period of time, they have repaired 13 bridges and cleared up bushes along the road. The southern portion of the road with 115 km long was undertaken by people of Khanthabouli, Champhon and Songkhon Districts, Savannakhet Province, from beginning of last March. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 27 May 86 BK/ 12228

VIENTIANE PARTY COMMITTEE SESSION--Vientiane, 21 May (KPL)--The widen /as received/ session of the executive committee of the Vientiane province Party Committee was closed here on 17 May, after 3 days of intensive discussion. The meeting was chaired by Lieutenant General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the party CC who is also secretary of Vientiane province Party Committee. The meeting reviewed the first 3 months' achievements and worked out a plan for the rest of 1986. The meeting then adopted a resolution calling for the reinforcement of the national defense and socialist construction tasks. The meeting was attended by more than 100 delegates coming from various districts of Vientiane Province. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 21 May 86 BK/ 12228

VIENTIANE CITY DELEGATION--Vientiane, 27 May (KPL)--Kongpheng Southhavong, member of the Vientiane party Standing Committee and deputy mayor of Vientiane city, left here on Saturday to Hanoi. During its stay there, the Lao delegation will sign agreements on trade cooperation for the period of 1986-87 with Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0853 GMT 27 May 86 BK/ 12228

FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 30 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction headed by Boualapha Boualapha, member of the LPRP CC, vice president of the front, was back home on 27 May after having paid an official visit to the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria /PRB/. While in the GDR, the Lao delegation met with the leading committee of the National Front of Democratic Germany and visited some production bases. In the PRB the Lao delegation took part in the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, which was held from 19 to 21 May, and a conference on world peace and stability which was organized from 22 to 23 May in Sofia. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 30 May 86 BK/ 12228

PRIVATE U.S. AID--Vientiane, 31 May (KPL)--The U.S. private organization /World Concern/ handed over here today agricultural tools worth 8,000 U.S. dollars to the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans. The handover ceremony was conducted by Khamsing Latsanbat, head of the office of the National

Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans, and David I. Andrianoff, the representative of the above organization office to the Lao PDR. Last year, the "World Concern" provided the Lao above committee with domestic animals. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 31 May 86 BK/ 12228

UNDP REPRESENTATIVE COURTESY VISIT--Vientiane, 15 May (OANA-KPL)--The UN Development Programme (UNDP) will increase its assistance in the rural development in the Lao PDR, stated the representative of the UNDP office here, Per Hakan Janvid /name as received/ during his courtesy visit to Nouthak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice chairman of the Lao PRD. Among other projects to be further given to Laos by the UNDP are the development of communication network, technical training, and economic and social development projects. During the cordial meeting, N. Phoumsavan expressed thanks to the UNDP for its aid given to the Lao PRD in the past as well as at the present time. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 15 May 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1104



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

OPM THREATENS SABOTAGE ALONG BORDER

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 26 May 86 p 9

[Article by Angwi Hrichwazi]

[Text]

OUTLAWED OPM rebels have threatened to sabotage Government property along the border.

OPM has claimed responsibility for the fire that destroyed a house belonging to the officer in charge of the Wutung border post in West Sepik.

The daylight May 17 fire destroyed K3000 in property owned by "Klap" Moses Remene.

"We will step up the operation to include Papua New Guinea government property if we are continuously harassed by police," an OPM (West Papua Freedom Movement) activist is reported to have said.

Border sources said a high-ranking OPM official visited "contacts" in Vanimo on the night of May 21.

According to reports the "rebel" said OPM was "fed up of being continuously harassed by police".

"He also said OPM was upset

with recent statements by the PNG Defence Force commander Brig Gen Tony Hual that he had agreed with Indonesia's General Benny Murdani to wipe out people who are struggling for freedom," a border source said.

He claimed PNG police had on many occasions crossed into Indonesian territory in pursuit of OPM rebels.

"We do not want police to cross on to our side of the border and hunt for us. We should be left alone," the OPM man had said, according to the source.

He cited a case on May 21 when Vanimo police patrolled the border near the Wutung village in search of OPM rebels.

About 300 rebels — armed with bows and arrows — were sighted two days earlier in the jungle near the village.

Two months ago OPM rebels broke into Bewani police armoury and stole several guns.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1111

26 June 1986

## PHILIPPINES

## DURANO POSTELECTION ACTIVITIES, ECONOMIC INFLUENCE REPORTED

Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 86 p 13

[Article by Graham Lovell]

[Text]

DANAO, Philippines — Political strongman Ramon Durano, 80-year-old semi-feudal ruler of more than he surveys on the island of Cebu, says he has quit Philippine politics.

He took out a full-page advertisement in a local newspaper to announce his retirement shortly after his ally at the top, President Ferdinand Marcos, was pushed from power and fled to the United States.

The advertisement said Durano had forgiven those who maligned and harmed him during his long political career and asked the forgiveness of those he might have inadvertently maligned or harmed himself.

But the fledgling government of President Corason Aquino is not so sure. Durano is looked on as one of the powerful "warlords" with private armies of bodyguards and enforcers who have long dominated rural Philippine politics.

She has ordered the military to disarm the armies, including Durano's.

Durano, not noticeably shy of the press in the past, would not speak to me although I pursued him for an interview at his house overlooking the Cebu Strait and at his many business enterprises in Danao.

But his oldest son, Ramon Junior, said that after 60 years building a political and industrial empire which he ran almost as a personal fiefdom, his father now just wanted to attend to his business affairs.

He also said his father did not have a private army. He had surrendered his weapons — "apart from a few shotguns" — to the

authorities shortly after Aquino came to power in February.

"My father has a security agency," young Durano said. "It is hired by big companies for security work, not for political purposes."

"Our opponents compare us with Ali Dimaporo (governor of a southern Philippine province) but that's unfair. Dimaporo is using his forces for political purposes. We didn't."

Dimaporo was removed as governor of Lanao del Sur in March but has refused to go. The Mindanao military command said he has until the end of the Muslim fast of Ramadan on June 10 to surrender his firearms or it will launch a "police operation" against him.

Durano's name dominates this town of about 70,000 people, 30 kms north of Cebu, the provincial capital. Almost everyone seems to be dependent on him.

There is a Durano sugar mill and a Durano industrial and welfare estate, a Durano motorpool and a Durano welding and insulation company. He also has a large cement plant and runs a bakery. Outside town, the family has a firm grip on Cebu's coal mining industry.

With "cradle-to-grave" care for Danao, there are schools and hospitals bearing his name, the Ramon Durano Foundation Home for the Aged — with five-metre high busts of the popes in the forecourt — and the Ramon Durano Foundation Way of the Cross Cemetery.

The young Durano, 51, was mayor of Danao for 14 years until removed from office by the Aquino

Government in March. He described his father as "a political kingpin not a warlord."

"My father began his political career when he was 20 years old and people say that because of his long political career he was a political warlord, but he was not."

"During his career he never lost an election. We controlled one city and 11 towns (in Cebu). That's why he was called a political kingpin."

Another son was a member of the national assembly until the parliament was abolished by Aquino.

The newspaper advertisement, posted on a patio wall in the old man's residence along with other newspaper cuttings about himself, recalls that Durano senior had worked with all the Philippine presidents since independence in 1946.

One of the cuttings notes that young Ramon, on his father's behalf, surrendered to the police more than 50 firearms, including high-powered rifles, in March.

The son, one of four brothers and three sisters, said: "We have been supporting Marcos since he ran for his first term of office until the last election."

"My father is close to Marcos politically but not in any other way. He was not a crony and we are not cronies (the name given to associates of the deposed leader alleged to have benefited from his presidency).

"Of course, I could work with President Aquino. We were one of the first to send her a telegram saying we would cooperate with her government and with her programmes."

Young Durano added, though,

that he too was giving up politics "for a while."

His own 18-year political career included four years on the Cebu City Council.

He denied that his father's security agency men or other bodyguards had harassed Aquino supporters and others during the February election.

"The election here was peaceful although NAMFREL volunteers (workers for an independent poll watching group) did try to come into town on a bulldozer," he said.

"The police prevailed on them not to, because it might have caused trouble. I know what they say, but there were no people harassing them."

"The US consul from Cebu and other US observers were here. The election was peaceful."

Durano senior's estate is shielded by a high wall topped with iron spikes and protected by at least two armed guards. But it's more like a vacation lodge than the home of a political baron.

Young Durano agreed that the family companies dominate Danao but said they did not include another major local industry — illegal gun-making.

Danao-made pistols — known as "baltiks" — are alleged by police to supply not only the Philippine underworld but also Japan's Yakuza gangs.

Other weapons manufactured here include assault rifles, machineguns and — during World War II — mortars for anti-Japanese partisans.

Said young Durano: "It's a local talent. The men go fishing, farming and coal mining and they make guns."

/9274

CSO: 4200/1118

SINGAPORE

## JUDICIAL INQUIRY EXAMINES EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE ALLEGATIONS

### Jeyaretnam Refuses To Give Evidence

BK040400 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The member for Anson, Mr J. V. Jeyaretnam, has refused to give evidence before the commission of inquiry to look into his allegations of interference by the executive arm of the government in a subordinate court's judiciary. Earlier in March he had agreed to such an inquiry led by a high court judge, as proposed by the prime minister in parliament, to examine the basis of his allegations.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew had proposed the inquiry after Mr Jeyaretnam wanted examined the circumstances of the transfer of Mr Michael Khoo from his appointment as senior district judge to the post of senior state counsel in the attorney-general's chambers. However, when the inquiry began today Mr Jeyaretnam raised several issues. He questioned whether it was proper to have a commission of inquiry to look into statements he made in parliament where he had parliamentary privilege. He contended that such statements could not be questioned or impeached outside the House.

He told the commissioner, Mr Justice T. S. Sinnathuray that by investigating the allegations, he could be punished for contempt of parliament.

Mr Justice Sinnathuray said that there was a distinction between inquiry into the evidence for the allegations and the allegations made in parliament.

Mr Jeyaretnam decided against giving evidence when he failed to get an assurance from the commission that certain witnesses would be called and be subject to his cross-examination if he agreed to waive the right to parliamentary privilege and testify.

The first witness to give evidence to the inquiry was the chief justice, Mr Wee Chong Jin. He said that no member of the executive had ever interfered with his duties and powers. In particular, he said, in respect of the transfer of Mr Michael Khoo from the post of senior district judge in 1984, there had never been any request for or interference in the transfer of Mr Khoo.

26 June 1986

Chief Justice Wee said the transfer was decided by him as president of the Legal Service Commission and head of the judicial branch of the legal service and in consultation with the attorney-general. He said he had come to the commission of inquiry to deny Mr Jeyaretnam's totally unfounded allegation.

The counsel for the commission, Mr Glenn Knight read a letter to him from the prime minister and the minister of law, Mr E. W. Barker. These were written in response to the counsel's letter to them. Mr Lee Kuan Yew said in his letter that he had never discussed nor sought the transfer of any member of the subordinate judiciary to the chief justice, the attorney-general, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, or any member of the Legal Service Commission. Mr Barker confirmed in his letter that he had not in any way interfered with the subordinate judiciary by arranging the transfer of district judges or magistrates for whatever reason. It was left entirely to the Legal Service Commission.

In his opening statement Mr Knight said Mr Jeyaretnam's allegations were grave. If not investigated and settled, they could undermine confidence in the judiciary with serious consequences.

The commission has now completed hearing on the first two terms of reference and will resume tomorrow morning to hear the closing statement from Mr Knight.

#### Inquiry Adjourns Indefinitely

BK041520 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The commission of inquiry into the allegation by the opposition member of parliament for Anson, Mr J. B. Jeyaretnam, of executive interference in a subordinate court's judiciary has adjourned indefinitely after 2 days of hearing. The adjournment is to allow the commission, Mr Justice Sinnathuray, to consider the term of reference and then to come to a decision.

/9716

CSO: 4200/1108



THAILAND

PRASONG REACTS TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

BK310151 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 May 86 p 3

[Text] In the first official response to Amnesty International's allegation that the Thai military had tortured three Kampuchean refugees, a top security official yesterday dismissed the accusation and said the organization might have distorted the information on purpose to defame Thailand.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, told a press conference that he regretted Amnesty International (AI) had made the allegation and asked the organization to review its charge, which would cause harm to Thailand's image.

AI recently distributed a statement in London that four Kampucheans were detained by Thai border officers at Khao I-Dang camp in Prachin Buri after a group of armed Kampuchean bandits raided the camp. It said three of them were severely tortured and all were denied access to any legal process.

Prasang said, "I give the assurance that the three Kampucheans were not tortured, not even injured, and they are in good health. If anyone wants to meet the three, the National Security Council is willing to arrange the meeting."

He said the three were accomplices of the bandits who preyed on the Khao I-Dang Camp. Two attacks took place on 5 and 18 March during which one Thai ranger was killed and an other two wounded.

According to AK, the four Kampucheans were arrested on 21 March by officers of Task Force 80. The organization sent the statement, dated 6 May, to news media here to urge the Thai Government to set up an independent body to investigate the case.

The secretary general said the Thai military has people who will testify that the three Kampucheans collaborated with the bandits, Thai officials had thoroughly and correctly investigated the case, he said.

"I feel sorry that Amnesty International accused Thailand this way since Thailand has been very cooperative with the organization. The deed aimed to defame Thailand," he said.



Prasong also said Thailand sought assistance from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to intercede with third countries to resettle Kampuchean and Laotian refugees from Thai holding centres such as Khao I-Dang.

He said a survey would soon be taken of the 23,000 Kampucheans in Khao I-dang and those deemed ineligible for foreign resettlement would be sent to join 230,000 displaced Kampucheans in temporary camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Prasong said he had asked the UNCHR to tell the Laotian Government that about 120,000 displaced Laotians in northeast Thailand were ineligible for resettlement.

He said Thailand would be forced to take unspecified, unilateral measures to deal with its refugee burden if Lao or other countries did not resettle those refugees. He did not elaborate.

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CSO: 4200/1102

THAILAND

SITTHI PETES PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

BK290743 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 27 May 86

/Text/ Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila hosted a dinner reception in honor of Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts, who is visiting Thailand 25 May-5 June.

At the reception held at the Foreign Ministry on 26 May, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi delivered a speech in which he stressed close, neighborly ties between the two countries and the longstanding friendship between the two peoples. He noted that the long, uninterrupted relationship and the common cultural characteristics and traditions of the Thai and the Chinese people are a unique factor existing only between Thailand and China. This has certainly contributed to the close and profound friendship that has persisted between the two countries. Their mutual friendship is based on sincerity, adherence to the principle of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity on the basis of international law and the UN Charter. The Thai foreign minister has always upheld this principle as a matter of policy. The 1st decade of diplomatic relations between Thailand and China has proved to be successful, establishing a firm foundation in political relations, trade, investment, tourism, and technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed his confidence that the visit to Thailand by Mr Wang Zhen will contribute to the strengthening of relations between Thailand and China both at the government and people-to-people levels.

/12228  
CSO: 4207/1106

THAILAND

SITTHI SAYS PREM 'UNLIKELY' TO RUN IN ELECTION

BK030231 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Premier Prem Tinsulanon is unlikely to stand in the upcoming general election to avoid getting "involved in politics," Deputy Premier and foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said last night.

Sitthi, speaking as leader of the Social Action Party (SAP), told the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand (FCCT) at Dusit Thani Hotel that the latest he had heard from "my best sources" was that General Prem will not run in the polls.

But he added that he was not certain whether the premier would change his mind at the last minute. "If he plays politics, then he will have to compete (with other politicians)," he said.

He added that what Gen Prem wants now is to stay aloof of politics.

"In 1983, Gen Prem told me to run in the election, but he himself did not," Sitthi said half-jokingly.

Sitthi was fielding questions from members of the FCCT after delivering a speech on the directions and policy of the SAP.

Asked if the SAP would lobby for the resignation of Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan and his deputy Barom Tanthian who left the SAP and defected to other parties, the foreign minister said the two ministers should step down from their posts "as a matter of political etiquette" since they were appointed ministers under the SAP quota.

The minister also denied news reports that he would raise the issue for discussion in the Cabinet or that he had assigned PM's Office Minister Chan Manutham to ask the two ministers to resign.

Premier Prem had earlier turned down Sitthi's proposal for the two SAP defectors to relinquish their posts, saying they should stay in office until the present government's term expires following the July election.

On speculations that the SAP might join the Democrats and Chat Thai Party in forming a post-election coalition government, Sitthi said no such deal was reached among the three major parties.

Chat Thai leader Major General Praman Adireksan had earlier floated the idea of the possible formation of the three-party coalition, saying the parties would likely control the majority House seats after the polls.

Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun later responded positively to Praman's idea and said he agreed to the proposal in principle but that things remained to be seen after the election.

The SAP leader remained non-committal when pressed whether the party would re-admit its dissident members who have defected to other parties, saying: "It depends on the party Executive Committee. But so far only one former dissident member has asked for new party membership." Sitthi, however, declined to name the former MP.

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CSO: 4200/1102

THAILAND

SITTHI READY FOR 'HEAD-ON' CLASH WITH DEMOCRATS

BK260512 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By THE NATION's Political Desk]

[Text] Social Action [SAP] leader Sitthi Sawetsila announced yesterday his party is ready for a "head-on collision" with coalition partner Democrat Party in the upcoming general election.

In an exclusive interview with THE NATION, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he will contest against Marut Bunnak, a Democrat deputy leader and acting health minister, in Bangkok's Chinatown area of Samphanthawong.

SAP will also field candidates in Dusit (Constituency One) and Phaya Thai (Constituency Three) in the 27 July general election, he said.

The SAP leader also insisted during the interview that SAP defectors Narong Wongwan and Barom Tanthian must resign from the cabinet as a matter of political etiquette.

In another interesting twist, Sitthi said his party will remain "neutral" towards the "military friction."

Discussing SAP's relations with the Democrat Party, Sitthi said for the time being, the two parties "cannot cooperate with each other in the general election."

Informed sources said that Sitthi and Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun had locked horns in several elections. "There is no love lost between the two," said an informed source.

The defection by some SAP leading figures to the Democrat Party has also deepened the conflict between Sitthi and Phichai.

Sitthi, however, said that whether the two parties could patch up after the election remains to be seen.

Sitthi also said that he would wait and see whether Narong and Barom would resign as agriculture and deputy agriculture ministers. SAP had earlier named Narong and Barom as campaign directors for the North and the South before their defection.



"I will wait a while and if nothing happens, I will consider taking some action," he declared.

Informed sources close to Sitthi said that the deputy prime minister had made known his opposition to Narong's decision to transfer the director general of the Royal Irrigation Department last week. He has also informed Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of his stand against the retention of Narong and Barom in the important portfolios.

The deputy prime minister, though embittered over what his aides described as political "sabotage" attempts against him, said that now that "the house had been cleaned," the party will work for the fierce competition ahead.

SAP, he said, will embark upon a campaign to bring about a "new look" for the party.

SAP without M.R. Khukrit Pramot will stress, among other things close contacts with the people, an across-the-board cutback on tax, the elimination of tax duplication, simplification of investment procedures, and the creation of jobs.

He said that the party will maintain the Tambon Fund project initiated by former leader M.R. Khukrit Pamot because it has helped create jobs and promote local democracy. But SAP will drop the guaranteeing of floor prices for agricultural crops in the new election platform due to be released soon "because the domestic prices hinge on the fluctuation of the world market force.

He said that SAP had so far recruited about 140 candidates and intended to field about 200 candidates.

Sounding optimistic about SAP's chances in the election, Sitthi said that many political parties had approached him for cooperation because they were "sympathetic" with him and believed in his "sincerity."

The Ratsadon Party of General Thianchai Sirisamphan and the Community Action Party of Bunchu Rotchanasathian has kept in touch with Sitthi.

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CSO: 4200/1102

THAILAND

MINISTER ANNOUNCES RULES FOR RADIO, TV ROLE IN ELECTION

BK300823 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 May 86

/Text/ Chan Manutham, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, reported to newsmen yesterday afternoon on the outcome of a meeting on regulations for television and radio in the election campaign. The meeting decided that the leader or secretary general of every political party fielding the required number of candidates is eligible to publicize his party's activities and policy on television. Chan expects the recording of video tapes for this purpose to begin July. Each party will be given 30 minutes of air time from 1930 to 2000. Stations in the television pool will air this program daily until every party has appeared.

In /other/ election campaigning on television, it must be clearly stated on screen that the entire program has been leased to the party concerned for campaign purposes, and the program's content must be approved in advance by the Public Relations Department to ensure fairness to all.

Chan said radio stations will present only government election news and election regulations to inform the public. No radio station will run advertisements for any specific political party or individual in the interests of fairness to all concerned.

/12228  
CSO: 4207/1106

THAILAND

GENERAL MANA ON MILITARY PAST, CURRENT POLITICAL PROSPECTS

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 18 May 86 p 3

[Interview with Gen Mana Rattanakoset, the secretary-general of the Citizens Party, by Kovit Sitalayan at the Papa Wiphawadi Restaurant; date not specified]

[Text] [Answer] I was born in Nakhon Phanom. My father was a district officer there. I attended primary school at a temple school. A few years later, I attended the Piyamaharatchalai School in Nakhon Phanom. Chuan Kittisiworaphan, who is now an MP, was a classmate of mine. So was Somphap Saworakhan, who is a provincial governor. I came to Bangkok and completed Grade 10 at the Annuaissin School. I then entered the Army Preparatory School as a member of Class 5, the same class as Gen Athit.

[Question] What about your military career?

[Answer] I was a sublieutenant in the 13th Regimental Combat Team, Artillery Battalion, Prachak Silapakhom Camp, Udon Thani. I served there for 7 years. I was promoted to captain and sent to Korea for 9 months. I was in Korea the same time as Prime Minister Kriangsak. But he was higher in rank than I. He was a major and served with the rank of lieutenant colonel there. I was a captain and served as a major there. After returning to Thailand I passed the test to attend the staff college in Oklahoma. I placed first on the test and went abroad to study. I was a major for 5 years. On returning, I served as an instructor to repay my obligation to them. I was then promoted to lieutenant colonel. Later on, I served with the Qualifications Control Section. I was promoted to colonel and appointed deputy adjutant general. I was sent to Vietnam, where I served with the rank of special colonel. On my return, I was appointed head of the personnel section, Territorial Defense Corps. I then served as the head of the recruiting office, Reserve Affairs Department. I held the rank of special colonel for 11 years. After I was appointed general, I served as an army expert.

[Question] When did you become involved in mass activities?

[Answer] Before I was promoted to general. I had served with the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC). I served as an army expert for 1 year. After that I was appointed chief of the Reserve Affairs Department. The amount

of work kept increasing and so I asked the army to expand by establishing another department. That was when the army established the Civil Affairs Department. Someone else took over the Reserve Affairs Department, and I became the first chief of the Civil Affairs Department. Normally, the military departments are the responsibility of an assistant army chief of staff. When I was promoted to lieutenant general, I was made the assistant army chief of staff for civil affairs. I was the first person to hold that position.

[Question] Then you were the person who initiated civil affairs activities in the army.

[Answer] Yes, I was. But I had the approval of my superiors. I submitted my ideas to my superiors and implemented things.

[Question] And after you served as assistant army chief of staff?

[Answer] After that I served as deputy army chief of staff. I and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut both served as deputy army chiefs of staff at the same time. I was then promoted to full general and appointed assistant RTA CINC, the position that I held at the time of my retirement.

[Question] During the Bangkok gubernatorial election, there were reports that you would run for governor. Why didn't you?

[Answer] At first, I wanted to run. But senior people such as Prime Minister Prem and Gen Athit advised me not to run. They said that I should wait and run in 1987 instead. But now parliament has been dissolved, and there will be an election. I have decided that the time has come to run for office. I was a senior military officer and am paid a large retirement allowance. Why should I waste my remaining years sitting at home idly? If you have a chance to benefit the country, you should do so.

[Question] It is said that you have many friends who are businessmen. Is that correct?

[Answer] These are people who took the national security course. There are more than 7,000 such businessmen. Each of these people took the internal security course. I know them and get along well with them. I gave lectures to each class. I sympathize with them. Take paying taxes, for example. They are diligent in preparing their files and getting the data ready. But sometimes they make mistakes. They have to telephone their companies and ask for additional data. They have to wait in long lines to place their calls. I intend to speak to Mr Wirot Saichaphan about this. We attended the National Defense College together. If we are going to take money from people, we can at least make things convenient for them. They are diligent about paying us the money.

[Question] You initiated the civil affairs activities. Do you have any further thoughts on this?

[Answer] I subscribe to the idea that all men should serve as soldiers. The only question is whether they should be type 1 or type 2 reservists. We

established this unit based on this idea. I think that all of them are proud of this. I think that the military-civilian coordinating center should help the farmers with the agricultural work. For example, they can plant crops every year. We can do much to help the various government units, because we are already working with the villagers.

[Question] How many seats will your Citizens Party win in this election?

[Answer] We are a new party. We are trying to offer the people something new. We hope to win at least 60 seats. It all depends on whether the people are interested in what we have to offer.

[Question] Where will you run?

[Answer] I will run in Nakhon Phanom. I was born there. My father was a district officer there. An important road in Nakhon Phanom is named after my father, Khun Luang Aphiban Woradet. I am referring to Aphiban Panoha road, which passes the hospital there. I was born there and grew up there. I now have a chance to serve my native area and so I am offering myself as a candidate. It is up to the people to decide.

[Question] As for your political party, will you align yourself with someone or some other party?

[Answer] In my view, we should cling to principles rather than individuals. We should concern ourselves with the nation's interests. There are many talented people in Thailand. We have more Ph.Ds than Japan. At one of the universities in Singapore, about forty percent of the instructors are from Thailand. We are ready to cooperate on anything that will benefit the country.

(This former assistant RTA CINC, who resigned his position as senator just recently and who is ready to enter the political arena, ordered noodles for lunch at Papa Wiphawadi.)

11943

CSC: 4207/246



THAILAND

FORMER DEPUTY ARMY COMMANDER 'READY' TO ENTER ELECTION

BK300335 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By Phanni N. Konkrit, Sompeng Tang]

[Excerpts] Former Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief General Chuthai Saengthavip has been approached to run in Dusit right after the stunning order stripping General Athit Kanlang-ek of his post as army commander-in-chief and pushing Gen Chuthai into limbo.

In another move following Tuesday's bombshell order, the Democrat Party yesterday replaced the head of its team to contest in the same constituency with Colonel Chانبun Phentrakun, a former young Turk officer with close links to newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Gen Chuthai told THE NATION that he was approached by the mass party of Pol Captain Chaloen Yubanrung, the Chat Thai Party and the Ratsadom Party of former Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief General Thianchai Sirisanphan "very recently."

He said he is ready to enter the general election in "such a constituency as Kusit" if the people wanted him to do so.

Informed sources said that UDP [United Democratic Party] Secretary General Tanchai Khamphato and Chairman of the UDP's Advisory Board Colonel Phon Roeng-prasoetwit approached Gen Chuthai hot on the heels of his removal from the second top army post to an inactive post of armed forces' inspector general Tuesday.

Chuthai responded that he "felt like running" in the polls to prove "whether he will have friends in need" now that he has been moved to an obscure office.

However, Chuthai told THE NATION that he was not sorry about the change because as a soldier he must follow his superiors' orders and the royal command unconditionally.

"Right now, I am not thinking whether to run or not because I am not an important man and I am afraid that the people will not pick me. But if and when some people call on me to enter the political arena, then I will have to comply with their wish," he said.

Chuthai, however, admitted that there is nothing much for him to do in his new post as inspector general and "I almost packed up my things to move to a new place." Half-jokingly, the general cited a poem to reflect his mood: "Mesa (April) Halley, Phrutsapha (May) Retire, Mithuna (June) Sunshine, Karakada (July) Bye Bye and Kanya (Deptember) for the good times."

/12232

CSO: 4200/1102

THAILAND

DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER VIEWS COALITION POSSIBILITY

BK310251 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By THE NATION's Political Desk]

[Text] Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun said yesterday he envisages no problems for his party to form a coalition government with the Social Action [SAP] and Chat Thai parties after the general election.

Phichai, also deputy prime minister, said that the political parties with which the Democrat Party will join hands to form a coalition government must share the same economic thinking.

As he sees it, SAP Democrat and Chat Thai, for example, can blend their economic policies. "Basically, they're about the same," he said.

Phichai was speaking in the context of a scenario where no political party sweeps the majority of seats in the House of Representatives in the 27 July general election.

In any event, the deputy prime minister insists on the principle that the leader of the biggest political party should head the government. Throughout the interview with THE NATION, Phichai, however, repeatedly said his party is "humble" and never hopes to become a big party. "Who knows, we may garner only 20 seats in which case, the other 2, (Chat Thai and SAP) may not approach our party," he said.

In the scenario of a coalition government, Phichai said that 2 or 3 political parties which garner altogether about 200 or more House seats should admit that the biggest of them receives the mandate from the people to assume the premiership.

But the smaller of them may not agree to that and also want the premiership, then the principle would not materialize--a scenario which he deems undesirable.

In such a case, he said, an outsider would be brought into the picture to head the government as a "compromise figure."

He said that the biggest of them must be the "core" in efforts to form a coalition government. Phichai confirmed that Chat Thai leader Major General Praman Adireksan floated the idea to him during a meeting at a ceremony to open the new head office of the Democrat Party.

"I replied I totally agreed in principle and then he suggested that SAP, Chat Thai and Democrat parties should be enough to form a stable government. At this point, I did not make any commitment. I said well, I didn't know because the Democrat Party is not ambitious to become a big party. It depends on the voters. We are humble." There is no secret deal with Chat Thai as such. It's only an agreement of minds as far as the principle is concerned," he said.

He added he had never discussed the principle with SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila. Referring to some Democrats' suggestions that General Prem Tinsulanon be invited to chair the Democrat's Advisory Board, Phichai said that the party's Executive Committee had never arrived at such a resolution.

He added: "M.R. Senio Pramot is already our party's chairman and although he is 81 years old, he is still physically fit and healthy. How can we oust him?"

Phichai also denied that the party will ask Gen Prem to enter the general election under the party's banner. "I have the party's mandate to decide who will run in which constituencies," he said.

He added that there was no need to approach the premier because he knows well what to do. "I respect him and do not want to tell him to do this or that," he added.

"Some Democrats," he added, "may have wooed the premier. That I don't know, but in light of all the reports about the premier, I can confirm that the Executive Committee has never reached a resolution," he said.

Other points that the deputy premier made include:

--the party, for the first time, has shifted more emphasis to the economic woes engulfing the country. Now the policy is "economics-leading-politics" vis-a-vis a politics-led perspective.

--The party's major economic platform is to stimulate economic growth as against economizing on government spending to stabilize the financial and economic standing of the country.

--The party will broaden the tax base and at the same time lower individual income and corporate tax ceilings to 50 percent and 30 percent respectively.

--The party will not overcome the problem of low agricultural crops by guaranteeing the prices arbitrarily but will implement a package of measures, including the announcement of realistic crop prices, the amendment of related laws to streamline efforts to solve the problems in full and the establishment of a national agricultural council to take charge of production control, reduce production costs and plan marketing.

THAILAND

KRIANGSAK DENIES PLAN FOR ALLIANCE PARTIES

BKD10221 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Jun 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Former Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan declared yesterday that his National Democracy Party (NDP) will not ally with "a party as small and new as the United Democratic Party."

Gen Kriangsak's statement was his first public response to statements by UDP leader Buntheng Thongsawat about an alliance of the two during and after the 27 July general election. It came on the heels of the removal of Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek from the top army post Tuesday.

Kriangsak, however, conceded the NDP has been approached by various political camps since the House dissolution on 1 May on a possible merger between them and the NDP.

"How can the NDP join with such a small and new party as the UDP of Buntheng (Thongsawat) since I used to be the premier and our party also has much pride and dignity?" he asked.

Kriangsak was apparently responding to a claim made recently by Buntheng that the two parties were in the process of forming an alliance to contest in the nationwide polls in July.

Kriangsak, who is a defendant in the 9 September coup trial, said he upheld the principle of having the new premier be an elected MP but that the current Constitution of which he was a major draftsman allowed an "outsider" to assume the premiership.

Declaring the UDP was ready to form the core of a new coalition government following the polls. Kriangsak voiced optimism the party would win up to 30 House seats due to the readiness of its candidates. He said he would run in Roi-et's constituency one where he was elected in the 1983 general election.

He also said the UDP would field up to 174 candidates nationwide as stipulated by the Constitution and that it has so far picked candidates for 57 provinces. Kriangsak's statement, however, contradicted news reports that the party was facing difficulties recruiting enough candidates and has had to hire young graduates to run for the party.

/12232  
CSO: 4200/1102



THAILAND

EDITORIAL CONCERNED OVER PARTIES' BUYING CANDIDATES

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 15 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Big Fish Eat Small Fish"]

[Text] Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the leader of the Progressive Party, expressed shock that various wealthy political parties are trying to buy candidates. Highly popular candidates who are almost assured of winning election to the House are being paid up to a million baht. Those who are not as well known are being paid 300,000-800,000 baht. This has happened every time that there has been a parliamentary election.

It should be difficult to buy candidates in an age when the political parties have regulations and there are strict control laws. Popular candidates probably want to be in the large and well-known parties, because they will have a better chance of being appointed minister or being appointed to some other political position, including one of the House subcommittees. The small parties can't buy candidates. It is the large parties that buy good people from the small parties in order to ensure more seats for the party. Thus, the buying of well-known candidates to provide support in parliament concerns the large political parties that have much money behind them. It is these types of parties that are destroying democracy in order to preserve their own interests and power.

Politicians who sell themselves like this aren't necessarily without ideals. People who want to become MPs must be capable people who have sufficient sums of money. They may feel that remaining in a small party offers them no chance of ever helping the people. Because if a party has fewer than 20 seats in the House, it doesn't have the right to propose legislation. Party members may have to disband the party and join a larger party. This would result in their losing face for no reason.

Several of the more than 10 small parties that have registered are now making a great effort to field candidates in the coming election. The problem facing them is that they must field 180 candidates. And if they want to field candidates in a particular constituency, the number of candidates fielded must equal the number of MPs in the constituency. It is difficult for them to find enough qualified candidates. The law was designed this way in order to reduce the number of political parties and give the government greater stability. On one hand, this is correct. But on the other hand, this could be viewed as creating a parliamentary dictatorship and suppressing democracy among those who have little financial power but who want to serve the people.

THAILAND

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL VIEWS DEVELOPMENT PLANS

BK271043 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 26 May 86

/Text/ Phisit Phakkasem, deputy secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, said that within the next 3 or 4 years, Thailand's economic system which is based on agriculture will be transformed into that relying on urban industries and the more effective application of modern technology as the country will see the influx of foreign capital investment, technology, and services. He added that the Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan which will be implemented from 1986-1991 concentrates on the development of industries, cities, energy resources, and economic infrastructure to facilitate the new change. The major plans include the Eastern Seaboard Development Project which is designed to decentralize economic growth from Bangkok and create new industries that use natural gas in two target areas of Map Ta Phut and Laem Chabang Industrial Estates. The Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate will be the center of the natural gas industries which require high investment and technology such as natural gas separation and fertilizer plants. The Laem Chabang Industrial Estate is equipped with a commercial seaport and medium-scale labor-intensive industries which will not cause pollution. It is expected that the industries in the two areas will generate jobs for as many as 300,000 people involving a total annual capital investment of 46,980 million baht by 1990.

Phisit disclosed that another major plan is the development of Bangkok and its outlying areas which is designed to decentralize economic and population growth and include investment in transportation, housing, tap water, and flood prevention schemes. Moreover, energy imports will also be reduced through the development of natural gas and oil industries. The discovery of natural gas and oil in the country will contribute to the effort to reduce the country's dependence on imported energy by 33 percent by 1990. During the Fifth National Development Plan, Thailand has spent a huge amount on energy exploration and development projects. The government invested as much as 162,000 million baht during that period.

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CSO: 4207/1106

THAILAND

RICE EXPORTERS URGED TO RESIST LOWER PRICES

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 May 86 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Rice Exporters Oppose Department of Foreign Trade's Proposal To Lower Export Prices"]

[Text] On 13 May the United States announced that it was lowering the export price for 100 percent, Grade 2 rice from \$230 to \$215 per ton. The Department of Foreign Trade recommended that Thai rice exporters reduce their price for this type of rice to \$185 per ton.

Mr Sombun Phathaichan, the manager of the Thai Rice Exporters Association, told SIAM RAT that his association has studied this matter very carefully and does not think that Thailand should lower rice prices as recommended by the Department of Foreign Trade. Because lowering prices like this will just drive down paddy prices even more, and they are already very low. Exporters will just pass on the costs to the rice mills and farmers.

Mr Sombun said that if Thailand lowers rice export prices to \$185 per ton, the price of good grade paddy, which is now selling for approximately 2,100 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters], will drop to 1,600-1,700 baht per kwian. Thus, the members of his association have all agreed to maintain today's prices.

As for what to do to solve the problems stemming from the decision of the United States to lower its rice prices, Mr Sombun said that exporters must make a great effort to find new markets where we have the advantage over the United States in order to compensate for our losses. Everyone has promised not to cut prices.

As for solving the "Farm Act" problem, Mr Saman Ophatsawong, the president of the Thai Rice Exporters Association, has suggested that the government try to explain to the American people the reasons why the U.S. government implemented this law. It should stress the point that the U.S. government should not be using taxpayers' money to support farmers, who make up only a small percentage of the population.

Besides this, Mr Saman suggested that the English-language newspapers here be asked to cooperate by printing articles on the harmful effects of the Farm Act in order to inform the American people of the facts.

The Thai Rice Exporters Association reported the amount of rice exported during the past 4 months (January-April 1986). During this period, the public sector exported a total of 237,751.1 tons of rice. The private sector exported 1,494,948.5 tons. Thus, during this period Thailand exported a total of 1,732,699.6 tons with a value of 7,873 million baht. The average price of the rice exported during that period was 4,543 baht per ton.

11943

CSO: 4207/247

THAILAND

EDITORIAL CITES STATE FIRMS' LOSSES, FAULTS POLICY MOVES

Bangkok NAEQ NA in Thai 17 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Time To Make a Decision"]

[Text] In 1985, considered as whole, the profits of the 65 state enterprises fell more than 7 billion baht. The losses of some state enterprises increased. The government must quickly make a decision in order to solve this problem.

Reports state that the 1985 profits of the 65 state enterprises fell greatly as compared with those for 1984. That is, profits fell from 21,819.30 million baht to only 14,696.43 million baht. Among the 65 state enterprises, 11 reported losses, 53 reported making a profit, and 1 refused to disclose the results of its operations.

Regardless of whether or not the state enterprises show a profit on operations, when compared with the assets that each enterprise has, it is clear that there is a lack of administrative efficiency. That is, in 1985 the assets of the state enterprises totaled 533 billion baht. Thus, the profits-to-assets ratio is only 2.8 percent. In the private business sector, such a low figure is considered to be an indication of poor management. Their ability to use the assets to generate profits is so low that it can be said that this is a waste of investment capital.

It is worth noting that except for five state enterprises whose profits exceed 1 billion baht, the other enterprises that have shown a profit are still a burden on the government. The government has to give them more and more support every year. Their profits are so small that they cannot expand or improve operations. When the government cannot support these state enterprises, they have to borrow money from abroad. In 1985 the state enterprises borrowed more money, raising their total debt to 212.5 billion baht.

The Department of Economic Research, Thai Farmers Bank, has stated that there are several reasons why the state enterprises are losing money. Investments are not related to market conditions. Administrators are appointed because of their political and military connections instead of their abilities. Expenditures for wages are high, and there is a surplus of workers.



The government has long had a policy of turning the state enterprises over to the private sector or allowing the private sector to play a role in managing the enterprises. But even though it has formulated this policy, the government hasn't been able to decide with which unit to start. This is because this involves taking action that involves "friends." At the same time, the government's decision to sell some of the state enterprises stemmed more from a desire to benefit their cronies than from a desire to take action based on this policy.

If nothing is done to solve this problem, this problem will just increase the country's financial and monetary difficulties.

11943

CSO: 4207/244

26 June 1986

## THAILAND

## EDITORIAL VOICES CONCERN OVER UNEMPLOYMENT

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 3 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "The Labor Situation"]

[Excerpts] The director-general of the Labor Department disclosed that approximately 2 million people are now unemployed. Of these, approximately 200,000 have some level of education. Based on the number of unemployed people and on the fact that business is not expanding, there is great concern about the situation of employed people, who will have to support those who are unemployed, including those within their family and in society in general. That is, they will have to support the country's surplus laborers.

The director-general of the Labor Department said that in this situation, people cannot be "choosy" about jobs. The things that have happened show that no one is being "choosy." This is true for educated people who want work and for unskilled workers, whose numbers are increasing constantly. Increasing the number of jobs is not the only thing that must be done to solve this problem. We must also give attention to producing workers in accord with the needs of the labor market.

Unemployment and the labor situation in Thailand have become much more serious in recent years. The problem seems almost impossible to solve. Economic plans have been formulated based on the 6th Development Plan. These call for expanding private and public sector employment and expanding the economy based on the targets. But can this be done?

If the labor market in the Middle East encounters problems because of the fighting or because of something else, at least 500,000 laborers will return and enter the labor market here. Unskilled workers and people with little education will face even greater competition. Because those now working will return and compete for jobs here. This is what will happen unless the labor market expands.

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CSO: 4207/247

THAILAND

DEPUTY PREMIER COMMENTS ON ATHIT REPLACEMENT

BK271440 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 May 86

/Text/ Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun gave an interview with reporters at Government House this morning in which he commented on the army commander in chief, saying that both the old and new ones have promoted democracy. He said:

/Begin recording/ /Phichai/ I think that army commander in chiefs, no matter who they are—including General Athit Kamlang-ek—have always announced their support of the democratic system. I also have confidence in the new army commander in chief because he has said that he supports the democratic system and will maintain the stability of the government duly elected by the people. I am thus of the opinion that there is nothing to worry about.

/Unidentified reporter/ Government Spokesman Trairong has said that this will guarantee the 27 July general elections. Do you believe it will have a positive effect on the upcoming general elections?

/Phichai/ I do not know what government spokesman Trairong means. However, I see that a senior government officer like Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has said that he would do everything to see that the general elections are held fairly, and he asked all soldiers to remain neutral. Therefore, there is no reason to worry that soldiers or anyone else will do something against democracy. The new commander in chief is also the same. From his past behavior, we know that he, too, has always promoted democracy. /end recording/

/12228  
CSO: 4207/1106

THAILAND

BORDER POLICE REORGANIZED, COMMANDS COMPATIBLE WITH ARMY

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] On 15 May, in his capacity as the chairman of the Committee to Reform the Bureaucracy and Bureaucratic Administrative Regulations, Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, the acting deputy prime minister, discussed the results of the meeting held by the special affairs subcommittee on 14 May. The purpose of the meeting was to study ways to improve Police Department administration. Those attending discussed improving the structure of the Commissioner's Office of the Border Patrol Police. In principle, they approved disbanding the various precincts and establishing units to increase proficiency. They approved increasing the strength of the Border Patrol Police (BPP) by 9,000 men within the next 5-7 years using BPP funds. In making changes, the emphasis will be placed on proficiency in operations in order to have the BPP serve as support forces for the main forces. Work sectors will be subordinate to the Commissioner's Office of the BPP. However, operations will be subordinate to the military.

A news report stated that those at the meeting agreed that the number of zone precincts subordinate to the regional commands should be increased from 8 to 16, that is, from 2 per region to 4 per region. The area of responsibility of each precinct will be reduced as appropriate in order to improve proficiency in command. With the present structure, the units of the zone precincts are too spread out, and the area of responsibility of each zone precinct is too large. Efficiency in command is not as good as it should be.

Besides this, within each zone precinct, the number of sections is to be reduced from nine sections to six sections, and the number of companies is to be reduced from nine to seven. Specifically, section 1 is personnel, section 2 is intelligence, section 3 is operations and training, section 4 is logistics, section 5 is civil affairs, and section 6 is finance. Company 1, a support unit, is composed of a communications platoon, a medical platoon, and a war dog platoon. Company 2, a special action unit, is composed of a psyops platoon, a development platoon, a platoon of teachers for remote schools, and a security platoon. Company 3, a weapons unit, is composed of a 93 mm mortar platoon, an armored vehicle platoon, and a motorcycle platoon. Companies 4-7, operations units, are composed of combat support platoons, public relations platoons, and border patrol platoons.

The report also stated that the administrative precinct of each regional command will have six, instead of five, sections and one company. The responsibilities of each section will be the same as those of the zone precincts. The company will be a support unit composed of a transport platoon, a medical platoon, and a fixed security platoon. The structure of the air support precinct, which is presently composed of nine sections and five companies, will be changed, too. It will have six sections and eight companies. The responsibilities of the sections will be the same as those of the zone precincts. Company 1 is a combat support unit, company 2 is a special affairs unit, and Company 3 is an airborne unit. Companies 4-8 are special forces units.

The Special Training Command is now composed of four sections and six precincts. The report stated that the administrative section of the Command will be turned into an administrative precinct. Thus, the Special Training Command will have five precincts: Precinct 1, administration and personnel; Precinct 2, technology; Section 3, planning and training; Section 4, logistics and finance; and Section 5, research and evaluation. The number of special training precincts will be increased from six to nine. Precinct 1 will serve as the inter-branch school of the Commissioner's Office of the BPP. It will serve as the training unit of the Commissioner's Office of the BPP and the Police Department. Precincts 2 and 3 will be the training units of the Region 1 BPP Command. Precincts 4 and 5 will be the training units of the Region 2 BPP Command. Precincts 6 and 7 will be the training units of the Region 3 BPP Command, and precincts 8 and 9 will be the training units of the Region 4 BPP Command.

The structure of the training precincts will be changed, too. Instead of having four sections and three companies, they will have four sections and five companies: Section 1, personnel; Section 2, technology; Section 3, planning and policy; and Section 4, logistics and finance. The five companies will all be student companies. Three of the companies will train BPP personnel, and two will train personnel from other Police Department units.

The report stated that the subcommittee also stipulated new zones of responsibility and new administrative areas. The responsibilities of the zone precincts are to be turned over to the regional commands. That is, the regional commands are to have specific areas of responsibility in accord with those of the army areas, regional internal security operations commands, and provincial commissioner's offices. Besides this, the regional commands can assign areas of responsibility to the zone precincts in accord with the situation and the plans of the military. This will improve efficiency in operations.

The report stated that this restructuring of the units will reduce the number of personnel from 41,147 to only 37,989. Budgets will remain the same as before.

The report also stated that at the meeting, Gen Prachuap said that this reorganization plan will be submitted to the Committee to Reform the Bureaucracy and Bureaucratic Administrative Regulations for immediate consideration. Following that, it will be submitted to the cabinet for approval. This will be done before the end of the term of the present administration.



THAILAND

STEPPED-UP ANTI-CPM EFFORTS, FEAR OF SEPARATISTS IN SOUTH

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 May 86 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "4th Army Area Prepares To Stamp Out Malaysian Communist Guerrillas"]

[Text] A news report from the 4th Army Area has informed SIAM RAT that the 4th Army Area has established a forward headquarters in order to suppress the Malaysian communist guerrillas. Units at all echelons, from the National Security Council to the army, agree that it is time to mobilize troops and smash the Malaysian communist guerrillas.

The report stated that in the past, the suppression efforts focused on the communist terrorists. But the communist terrorist problem has been solved and so forces must be mobilized to suppress the Malaysian communist guerrillas. The size of the guerrilla armed forces has changed very little. They still have approximately 1,600 armed soldiers. Military pressure must be applied, because the Malaysian communist guerrillas now have the capability to wage a revolutionary war against Malaysia.

The report stated that the Malaysian communist guerrillas must be suppressed for three reasons: 1. In the interests of national integrity, because the communist guerrillas are foreign forces. 2. The Malaysian communist guerrillas who have entered Thailand are not living here peacefully. Thailand and the Thai people are losing about 100 million baht a year because of their presence. 3. The presence of the Malaysian communist guerrillas in Thailand affects Thai-Malaysian relations. Their presence here could lead to a misunderstanding between the two countries.

A military news source said that based on military principles, commanders must be near the site of the crisis. Thus, the 4th Army Area has established a forward headquarters at the 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, I-ngok Yutthaborihan Camp, Pattani Province.

The news source added that at present, some southerners are becoming alarmed by the Mujahideen movement, an alliance between PULO and the BRN. This is

similar to what has happened in Iran and Pakistan. But actually, there is no cause for alarm, because the Mujahideen movement is just an attempt to enhance the image of these groups so that they can request financial support from abroad.

"I don't think that there is anything to worry about. This movement is very weak," said the news source. He added that revolution depends on internal factors. It can't come from outside the country.

The news source said that the monthly statement on the border situation will be issued on 21 May at the Information Office, Supreme Command Headquarters. The 4th Army Area will explain the reasons for establishing a forward headquarters and provide information on the activities of the Mujahideen movement.

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CSO: 4207/247

THAILAND

ARMY MAJOR GENERAL REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK240920 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 May 86

/Text/ Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut has reported on the situation along the Cambodian and Lao borders during the period 22 April-19 May. He said the Vietnamese rejected the appeal of the United States and ASEAN countries to reconsider the eight-point proposal on solving the Cambodian problem, demonstrating that they lacked the sincerity to solve the problem peacefully and that they wanted to occupy Cambodia permanently. Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia tried to control Cambodian people by moving them to new areas they deemed suitable. These areas were surrounded by obstacles and guarded by Vietnamese soldiers to prevent Cambodians from fleeing to Thailand.

There were military movements and rotations in Thmar Puok, Sisophon, and Poipet in Battambang Province, involving the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers to rear areas and replacing them with Heng Samrin soldiers to prepare for rainy season campaigns. Senior officials in Battambang also met to plan how to suppress the Cambodian patriotic forces. Patriotic Cambodian forces organized small units to infiltrate and successfully hit Vietnamese units in major towns, inflicting heavy losses on the Vietnamese. There was less violence along the Thai-Cambodian border in the past month because there were no targets for major Vietnamese operations, but small Vietnamese units along the border occasionally intruded and fired heavy weapons into Thailand, particularly in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani and Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts of Prachin Buri.

Regarding the situation along the Thai-Lao border, there were movements of Vietnamese and Lao soldiers near the border, particularly in Sayaboury Province opposite Thailand's Nan Province and in Savannakhet and Champassak Provinces opposite Thailand's Ubon Ratchathani. Lao and Vietnamese soldiers also intruded into Thailand to collect information about the size and positions of Lao resistance forces in those areas.

/12228  
CSO: 4207/1106

THAILAND

CHAWALIT COMMENTS ON SHELLING OF REFUGEE CAMP

BK310148 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 May 86 p 3

[Text] Newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday accused Vietnam of deliberately shelling a displaced Kampuchean camp on the Thai-Kampuchean border to push the Khmers deeper inside Thailand.

Gen Chawalit told reporters at his residence that Vietnamese troops deliberately fired the artillery shells into the Site 8 Camp where about 30,000 civilian followers of the Khmer Rouge stay.

A senior official of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) told THE NATION that the final death toll among the Kampucheans from Thursday's shelling was 11, one of them having died while being transported to the ICRC's hospital at Khao I Dang Camp in Ta Phraya. He said 14 Khmers were wounded, 7 seriously.

The ICRC earlier provided a higher casualty figure. The official said the previous report of 41 wounded mistakenly included pregnant women and helpless persons who were also moved to the hospital. The ICRC is responsible for medical emergencies in the Thai-Kampuchean border camps.

He said the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) which feeds the Kampucheans yesterday declared that the situation at the camp has returned to normal.

Thai military officers on Thursday said seven shells were fired into Site 8, about 50 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, from a Vietnamese artillery base in Kampuchea.

Chawalit, asked whether the Vietnamese wanted to test strength of the Thai Army, said: "If that was the reason, then they would have it."

"We see that Vietnam had the intention of attacking the camp since many shells hit it. Vietnam has long intended to push the Kampuchean camps deeper inside Thai territory," Chawalit said.

Meanwhile, Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, condemned the attack but said he expected no large scale Vietnamese strikes.

He said military experts had concluded the shells came from artillery guns which the Vietnamese have but the Kampuchean resistance forces are not known to possess.

Western relief officers earlier speculated the incident was a result of infighting among the Khmer Rouge combatants.

Prasong said it was possible that the Vietnamese attack meant to push the Kampuchean displaced persons deeper inside Thai territory.

Major General Narudon Detpradiyut, spokesman of the army, told reporters that officers of the Supreme Command which controls Site 8 and other Kampuchean evacuation sites had the situation under control and had led the Khmers back to their camp. However, he said some displaced Kampucheans were too frightened to return and sought shelter in the maize fields of nearby Thai villagers.

He said the Vietnamese attack was a "cruel action which deserves condemnation by the international community."

/12232

CSO: 4200/1102



THAILAND

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DOCUMENT AGAINST COMMUNISTS

BK010205 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Jun 86 p 1

[By Phongsak Siaot]

[Text] The government has issued a new order that reaffirms the anti-communist strategy of pressuring the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] to lay down its arms and adopt legal political means to attain its objective, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The order outlines guidelines to achieving the goal, including further strengthening the constitutional monarchy, reconciling social conflicts and maintaining military pressure on the party's jungle fighters.

The PM's Order No 47/B.E. 2529, signed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on 24 March, this year, also gives priority to the struggle against CPT, as against its "front members and movement," and its armed force. "The rationale behind it is the assessment that the "acute ideological conflicts" in the top leadership of the outlawed party are still taking their toll and should be utilized.

The PM's order, issued to further elaborate on previous anti-communist orders, including the PM's Order No 66/B.E. 2523 and the PM's Order No 65/B.E. 2526, seems to be theoretical guidance in a systematic way rather than a set of practical instructions, as some observers see it. It calls for the practical realization of the theoretical lines but is ambiguous on the ways to achieve the final objective of establishing a "perfect and strong democracy under HM the king as head of state."

The objectives are the key to final victory over the armed struggle of the outlawed party, it says.

The order says that all ways must be used to pressure the CPT, its leaders and core members at all levels to renounce the armed struggle. As for the front movement, the order says there is a need to step up efforts to reconcile conflicts in the bureaucracy and the private sector, as well as all groups of people lest the banned party exploit the conflicts to spark a civil war.

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CSO: 4200/1102

THAILAND

KUOMINTANG, WA FORCES ATTACK KHUN SA

BK020211 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Mae Ai, Chiang Mai--Ex-Kuomintang [KMT] soldiers and fighters of the Wa hilltribe have launched a series of joint attacks on positions of the Shan United Army (SUA) of drug kingpin Khun Sa in their continuing struggle for influence along the Thai-Burmese border.

The fighting, in which both sides suffered heavy casualties, has been raging on since early last month on the mountain range opposite this border district and adjacent Fang District.

Border patrol police sources said that clashes between the rival forces were reported almost daily on the Burmese side of the mountainous areas stretching more than 20 km opposite Doi Angkhang of Fang District to the northern tip of Mae Ai District near Chiang Rai.

They said Khun Sa had despatched about 1,000 of his men to guard four key border passes under attack by the joint forces of Wa and ex-Kuomintang soldiers. The four border points are known as Chong Pangtong, Sanchu, Doi Lang and Doi Sam Sao.

Despite the mounting pressure from the attacking forces, the SUA was reported to be in control of the key border passes late last month.

According to the sources, about 800-1,000 fighters of the KMT and the Wa National Army (WNA) have been engaged in the battle with Khun Sa's guerrillas.

The sources said the contention to control the four border passes centres on a huge interest in the areas which serve as drug trafficking routes and the sites of border black markets.

They said the SUA guerrillas have been collecting "outlawed taxes" from the Shan and the Burmese ethnic merchants who have been trading across the border through the black markets controlled by Khun Sa's men.

Both the SUA and the KMT were reported to be engaged in narcotic trade and trafficking in the area.

The ex-KMT or Chinese Haw ethnic fighters had previously controlled the four border passes before being driven out by the SUA guerrillas who lost their stronghold on the Thai side of the border at Ban Hin Taek in Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai in 1982.

According to the BPP sources, the ex-KMT fighters currently engaged in the battle with Khun Sa's forces belong to the Kuomintang Third Army. The KMT is divided into two groups, the Third and the Fifth Armies.

The BPP sources also denied reports that the fighting between the rival forces took place at the sites of the four border passes. They said the ex-KMT and the Wa fighters still could not penetrate into the SUA-controlled passes.

They said the rival forces have been battling in the rugged mountainous terrain in the vicinity of the four border passes.

According to military sources, the SUA guerrillas last year tried to expand their influence to the south into the areas, controlled by the Karen and the Wa rebels, opposite Mae Hong Son Province in order to facilitate their drug trafficking.

However, the SUA plan was foiled by stiff resistance from the joint forces between the Karen and the WNA, the sources said.

The WNA, whose strength had been previously ignored by both the SUA and the Burmese central government, has been rapidly growing stronger during the past 2 years, according to the sources.

They said new members of the WNA have been recruited from hilltribe peoples along the Thai-Burmese and Sino-Burmese border areas. The WNA recruits have been trained by the ex-KMT officers on military tactics and guerrilla warfare.

The BPP sources said the WNA are currently separated into two factions, the pro-Karen and the pro-KMT. "Some WNA local leaders prefer the Karen while the others prefer the KMT," said one source.

The WNA is a member of the National Democratic Front of the Burmese minority armed forces which has been fighting Rangoon's forces for independence for almost 40 years.

The sources said the joint campaign of the KMT and the WNA against the SUA has also been supported by the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) and the Lahu hill-tribes group in the border area. One source said some elements of the BCP led by Col Kao Liang have been involved in the campaign against Khun Sa's forces.

/12232

CSO: 4200/1102

THAILAND

ARMY PLANNING TANK MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

BK040205 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 86 p 25

[Text] U.S.-based Teledyne Continental Motors has proposed a tank programme for the Royal Thai Army to increase combat effectiveness of M41 fleet immediately through modernization and the development of an armoured gun system.

The Thai Army wants to modernize some 400 M41 battle tanks and Teledyne is among many major contenders including GLS/Krauss Maffei represented in Thailand by Loxley (Bangkok) Ltd.

But Teledyne will propose to develop wide track armoured gun system called "Phrikkhinu" for the Thai Army.

In its presentation, the development of M41 fleet would involve installation of diesel engine (140 degree Fahrenheit) operation, fire control with thermal, stabilization and smoke systems.

"Phrikkhinu" will have 105mm M68A1 cannon, autoloader (3-man crew), fire control with thermal and similar systems for M41 tanks.

Under the programme for M41 modernization, all U.S. components will be shipped to Thailand in kits. Hardware and materials will be procured locally while facility will also be prepared here.

Teledyne proposed training done and all kits installed in Thailand. Modernized M41 will be shipped to Thailand for testing and evaluation. Following testing, the M41 will return to the United States for integration of hydropneumatic suspension units, wide track and armour analysis. These features will be incorporated into vehicles modernized for the Thai Army.

For the "Phrikkhinu" programme, all components and hulls will be shipped to Thailand and hardware and material will be also procured locally. Facility will be prepared here for assembly. Teledyne said that all major assembly will be done in Thailand and it will augment training from M41 tank programme. It will provide the same parts and technical support as for the tank modernization programme.

The Teledyne consortium members for the M41 programme include Cummins, Varo, Teledyne Ryan Electronics, Cadillac Gage, Texas Instruments, HTL, Rockwell-Collins.

The modernization programme has already been approved by the Thai Army but the final decision is pending as to who will get the contract for this multi-million-baht deal.

The "Phrikkhinu armoured" gun system was discussed 3 years ago at Adison cavalry unit when a Teledyne executive, C.W. Kingsberry, visited the garrison. He asked what should be the ideal main battle tank for Thailand and was told that a tank which is small but deadly.

A soldier said that it should be the same as "Phrikkhinu" which is small but as hot as the local chilli, referring to a special genus of chilli found in Thailand which is very small but also very hot. The ideal tank should have a high degree of manoeuvrability and can operate in all terrain in Thailand.

The Teledyne executive just sat in silence without any comment. He returned later with the preliminary designs for "Phrikkhinu" to serve as the main battle tank for Thailand.

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CSO: 4200/1102



THAILAND

PAPER PROFILES 2ND ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 5 May 86 p 5

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "A Young Officer From CRMA Class 5 Is the Chief of Staff of the 2d Army Area"]

[Text] Maj Gen Phaibun Hongsinlak, the chief of staff of the 2d Army Area, was born on 7 July 1934 at Ban Thanon Phaniang, Pom Prap District, Bangkok. His parents, who are merchants, are Mr Phun and Mrs Somphak Hongsinlak. He has 10 brothers and sisters, 2 of whom have died. He is the third child. He attended primary school at the Satriwitsutthakham and Thai Prasat schools. He attended lower secondary school at Bophitphimuk School. He then attended the Cadet Preparatory School as a member of Class 12 and Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy as a member of Class 5. Fellow classmates included Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, the assistant army chief of staff, Maj Gen Isaraphong Nunphakdi, the deputy commander of the 2d Army Area, and Police Maj Gen Bunchu Wankanon, the commander of the Suppression Division. Maj Gen Phaibun graduated from the academy in 1958 and was made a second lieutenant in the artillery. He served with the 3d AAA Battalion in Lopburi for 7 years. He was promoted to captain and sent to attend the Armed Forces Staff College as a member of Class 44. He then served as the assistant chief of logistics with the 3d Division, Suranari Camp. Two years later, he was promoted to major and made chief of logistics. Following that, he carried on special activities in the upper and lower northeast. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and appointed commander of the 3d AAA Battalion, Phahonyothin Camp, Lopburi. A short time later he was made head of the planning section, 2d Combat Support Headquarters. After being promoted to colonel, he served as chief of staff of 2d Combat Support Headquarters, deputy commander of 2d Combat Support Headquarters, head of logistics with the 2d Army Area, deputy chief of staff of the 2d Army Area, and commander of the Khon Kaen Military District. In 1984 he was promoted to major general. He was made a special operations officer while serving concurrently as commander of the Khon Kaen Military District. He also served as commander of Civil-Police-Military Unit 25 in Chum Phae District. He was responsible for field activities in Khon Kaen and certain districts in Chaiyaphum, which borders the area of the 3d Army Area. On 1 October 1985 he was appointed chief of staff of the 2d Army Area.

When he was 33 years old, he met Nongnit Manthiangthae, whom he married. They have one son and one daughter: Suphasachi, a student at Satriwit, and

Phongphat, a Grade 9 student at Saint Gabriel School. He likes several different sports, particularly taklo. He likes all types of food that are clean. He drinks a little but does not smoke. He believes that regardless of where you are at, you must foster understanding based on what is right. Soldiers must not create problems for the people. They must help the people understand things. This is a brief biography of a person who has a bright future, because he has 8 years left before he retires from government service.

11943

CSO: 4207/244

THAILAND

BRIEFS

CPM CAMP DESTROYED—Betong, Yala—Government forces yesterday captured and destroyed a satellite camp of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) on the 3d day of their offensive against communists on the Thai-Malaysian border. On Wednesday, government forces overran a CPM camp with about 50 living quarters at Ban Chanthalak, about 22 km east of this border town. In yesterday's operation, the government forces clashed briefly with a band of about 10 guerrillas after they captured the satellite camp in an area near the camp overrun on Wednesday. The satellite camp was put to the torch after an army helicopter was brought in to strafe the guerrillas. The Fourth Army Region on Tuesday launched a three-pronged offensive on the CPM guerrillas in a coordinated operation with Malaysian authorities, who mounted an attack on the other side of the border. The operation, codenamed Taksin 8602, is concentrating on areas in Betong, Taha, and Tarnto Districts of Yala. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 May 86 p 2] /12232

MOVING REFUGEE CAMP CITED--Aranyaprathet--Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek and Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday toured a camp for displaced Khmers here which they said had been shelled by the Vietnamese and vowed that Thailand will not allow Vietnam to violate her territory again. When asked about a proposal of relief officials for the camp to be moved inside Thailand for better security, Gen Athit said: "We have to wait and see. Moving a camp is complicated and costly." He said if the situation does not worsen the camp would remain where it is. However, the Thai authorities would consider moving the camp if it was in danger, he said. Colonel Chalong Chotihakham told the officers the shells were fired from kampuchean territory 3 to 5 kilometres east of Ta Ngoc Hill which towers above the Site 8 Camp. The military has recently reported heavy fighting in the area opposite Site 8 between Khmer Rouge fighters and Vietnamese troops. The people in Site 8 are civilian followers of the Khmer Rouge which is the strongest Khmer resistance force fighting the Vietnamese. [Excerpts] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jun 86 p 1] /12232

POLISH VICE PRESIDENT VISITS--Visiting Polish Vice President Tadeusz Mlynczak accompanied by Polish Ambassador Andrzej Majkowski paid a courtesy call on Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin at Parliament building today. The Polish vice president informed Ukrit that the purpose of his visit was to strengthen bilateral relations as it is Poland's policy to strengthen ties with all countries, refrain from interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and attach special importance to trade with other countries. The Thai and Polish officials agreed that exchanges of visits will enhance bilateral relations. Ukrit said it is a desire of Thai people to expand all-round ties with all countries, and Thailand is ready to cooperate with other countries to achieve this. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 May 86 BK/12228

KMT VILLAGES TO ARMY CONTROL--Col Anan Bamrungphruk, the commander of Special Action Unit 327, discussed the transfer of the Mae Ok refugee village to Ministry of Interior control. He said that Ban Mae Ok was originally under the control of Headquarters 17. Later on, it was placed under the control of the army. The 3d Army Area took responsibility for this village in 1984. Special Action Unit 327 was put in charge of maintaining order in the village, including the personnel and weapons controlled by the former KMT soldiers. After the Ministry of Interior established this as a legal village, it placed the village under the control of Special Action Union 327. Col Anan said that this village is located in Na Pa Baek Subdistrict, Muang District, Mae Hong Son Province. Its new name is Ban Rak Thai. It is located along the Thai-Burmese border. Its population of 932 people is composed of Haw Chinese refugees, Free Haw Chinese, and Shan and Wa tribesmen. Lt Gen Ruamsak Chaiyakomin, the 3d Army Area commander, presided at the transfer ceremony. [Text] [Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 13 May 86 p 3] 11943

CSO: 4207/247

VANUATU

PRESIDENT OPPOSES LIBYA TIES; ECONOMIC IMPACT CITED

Penang THE STAR in English 27 May 86 p 13

[Text]

PORT VILA, Mon. — Vanuatu President Al George Solomon warned Prime Minister Walter Lini today against plans to forge diplomatic ties with Libya.

In a speech opening Parliament, Mr Solomon also said the Lini Government's increasing links with socialist countries would have a serious effect on the economy of the small South Pacific nation.

Mr Solomon, a founder member of the ruling Vanuatu party, said the Government moves would affect Vanuatu's efforts to promote itself as a major world tax haven.

Mr Solomon is a ceremonial Head of State, but has considerable influence among his people as a member of the traditional council of chiefs and advisor to the Cabinet.

"The Government's decision to set up diplomatic relations has caused grave concern in many neighbouring countries in the Pacific and much more at home," Mr Solomon said.

"I am concerned over the impact it will have on the business sector, especially the finance centre, overseas investors and the tourist trade," he added.

Finance centre is the official name for the island's booming business as a tax haven.

Mr Lini has said his country plans to open formal ties with Libya despite growing concern among Pacific nations, including the United States and Australia.

Mr Lini, an Anglican priest, also is negotiating a fishing deal with the Soviet Union. Kiribati is the only other South Pacific nation which has a similar arrangement with Moscow.

Mr Solomon, who was elected by the Government for a second five-year term in 1984, said Vanuatu's economy and tourist trade had been hit because of low prices for its main commodities — copra and cocoa.

"The move to open ties with Libya could have an adverse effect on the economy. Do not add fuel to the flame," he said.

Government officials said relations between Mr Solomon and Mr Lini remained good and the President's outburst appeared mainly an attempt to steer the Government back on what he believed to be "a proper foreign policy course."

Vanuatu, formerly ruled jointly by Britain and France, became independent in 1980. — Reuter.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1112



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON KHIEU SAMPHAN VISIT TO LIBERIA

BK280351 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330  
GMT 27 May 86

[Text] On 22 May, at the state palace in Monrovia, President Samuel Kanyon Doe of Liberia received the CGDK delegation led by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs. Also taking part in the meeting were Liberian Vice President (Harvey Monibar) and foreign minister Bernard Blamo.

Vice President Khieu Samphan conveyed sincere greetings and high consideration for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to President Samuel Kanyon Doe and expressed the profound gratitude of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to the president, government, and people of Liberia for their precious support for the just struggle of our people against the Vietnamese aggressors for national independence and survival. Vice President Khieu Samphan also briefed the Liberian president on the recent development of our people's struggle, particularly on the 8-point proposal of the CGDK.

President Samuel Kanyon Doe welcomed the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to Liberia and reaffirmed the vigorous and resolute support of Liberia for the Cambodian people's struggle in the international arena. He said Liberia demands that all Vietnamese forces be withdrawn from Cambodia unconditionally to let the Cambodian people freely decide their own destiny. He also affirmed his resolute support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal.

On the same day, (Pan Baka Yangaba), head of the foreign affairs committee of the Liberian Parliament, also received the CGDK delegation. Also taking part in the meeting were members of the committee. The head of the committee declared that the Liberian people have always agreed with the Liberian Government in firmly supporting the 8-point peace plan and in demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its forces from Cambodia.

On the afternoon of 22 May, the CGDK delegation visited a cultural center in (Kandaya) and watched an artistic performance there.

/9738  
CSO: 4212/82

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRUNEI, DK LEADERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON PROPOSAL

BK010600 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea  
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, minister of foreign affairs of the state of Brunei Darussalam, has sent a message dated 9 April 1986 to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, voicing support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The message reads in full as follows:

Your Highness: I would like to congratulate you for the success of the meeting of the three CGDK leaders held in Beijing from 15 to 17 March 1986.

The state of Brunei Darussalam welcomes and supports the CGDK's 8-point proposal and is encouraged by such a constructive initiative. This is a splendid proposal which defines a number of significant points, such as the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

The state of Brunei Darussalam regrets the fact that Vietnam and Heng Samrin rejected this peace proposal of the CGDK. However, we still sincerely hope that Vietnam and Heng Samrin will reconsider their stand and examine the good points in this proposal. I sincerely hope that in the future, your highness and your partners in the CGDK will further display such unity that it can mobilize more support from the world community.

Please, your highness, accept my highest salutations.

[Signed] Prince Mohamed Bolkiah.

In response to the above message from Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, minister of foreign affairs of the state of Brunei Darussalam, Prince Sonodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message of thanks from Pyongyang. The message dated 28 May 1986 reads in full as follows:

Your highness: I have the great honor to receive your message dated 6 April 1986 which was sent to me by your embassy in Bangkok. I would like to express warmest thanks to your highness for the congratulations. I am very happy to hear that the state of Brunei Darussalam agrees with and supports the 8-point proposal put forward by the three CGDK leaders.

On behalf of Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan and in my own name, I would like to express most profound gratitude to your highness and the government of the state of Brunei Darussalam for giving us attention and vigorous support.

Please your highness, accept my highest salutations.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

/9738

CSO: 4212/82

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

ROUNDUP OF VONADK BATTLE REPORTS 23-29 MAY

BK300747 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 23-29 May:

At 2315 GMT on 23 May, VONADK reports that between 10 and 21 May, DK forces on the Moun, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Leach, Battambang, south Sisophon, and north Battambang battlefields killed or wounded 156 enemy soldiers; dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in a commune and 3 villages; destroyed 14 weapons, a rice depot, a boat, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 2 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 5 villages on the south Sisophon battlefield.

In a report broadcast at 2315 GMT on 24 May, VONADK says that between 5 and 19 May, DK forces on the Pursat, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, Pailin, Kampot, and north Sisophon battlefields killed or wounded 81 enemy soldiers; dismantled administrative networks in 2 communes and 4 villages; destroyed 7 weapons, 3 commune office buildings, a truck, a barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 170 people forced by the Vietnamese to work on the Pursat battlefield.

On 25 May at 2315 GMT, VONADK reports that between 11 and 22 May, DK forces on the Stung Treng, Kompong Thom, Kampot, Peam Ta, south Sisophon, Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, Koh Kong Leu, and Leach battlefields killed 37 and wounded 37 enemy soldiers; dismantled administrative networks in a commune and 4 villages; destroyed 3 weapons, 2 commune offices, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seized 10 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel.

In a report broadcast on 26 May at 2315 GMT, VONADK says that between 15 and 23 May, DK forces on the Pailin, Kompong Thom, Battambang, Kampot, Takeo, Moun-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Peam Ta, and Chhep battlefields killed 44 and wounded 63 enemy soldiers; dismantled administrative networks in 3 communes and 10 villages; destroyed 7 weapons, 3 commune offices, a T-25 walkie-talkie, 240 meters of railroad track, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 11 weapons and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated 14 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 27 May, VONADK reports that between 5 and 24 May, DK forces on the Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Battambang, Kampot, Kompong Som, Kompong Cham, and north Sisophon battlefields killed 78 and wounded 95 enemy soldiers; dismantled administrative networks in 3 communes and 12 villages; destroyed 21 weapons, a district office, 4 commune office buildings, a large rice mill, a barracks, a guard post, 4 trucks, and some documents, ammunition, and war materiel; seized a gun and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated a district seat, a commune, and 10 villages on the east Battambang battlefield, 4 villages on the Kampot battlefield, and 4 villages on the Kompong Som battlefield.

On 28 May at 2315 GMT, VONADK reports that between 10 and 24 May, DK forces on the west Phnom Penh, Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, northwest Phnom Penh, south Sisophon, Tonle Sap, and Leach battlefields killed 118 and wounded 121 enemy soldiers; dismantled administrative networks in a commune and 6 villages; destroyed 42 assorted weapons, a commune office, an army command post, 7 barracks, a C-25 radio, a boat, 145 meters of railroad track, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seized 25 weapons, and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 May reports that between 15 and 25 May, DK forces on the north Sisophon, Pailin, Samlot, and west Phnom Penh battlefields killed 71 and wounded 54 enemy soldiers; dismantled administrative networks in 7 villages; destroyed 11 weapons and a barrack; and seized 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel.

/9738

CSO: 4212/82



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS ON KPNLA, ANS BATTLE SUCCESSES

BK310808 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Reports say that the armies of the three factions of the CGDK have been stepping up guerrilla attacks against the Vietnamese forces in the country.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] reported that on 10 May combatants of the 212th Battalion of Military Base 1,303 and combatants of Base 1,204 joined with DK forces to launch attacks against the Vietnamese Battalion D52-F479 and Battalion D5-E874 of Division F479 for 2 hours 45 minutes in the Kham Chhan forest of Battambang District, Battambang Province. In this battle, KPNLA combatants killed 40 Vietnamese soldiers, including (Nguyen Van Mang), commander of Division F479; (Nguyen Van Than), commander of Battalion D52-F479; (Nguyen Van Nam), commander of Battalion D5-E874; and a lieutenant and wounded 38 others who were taken away by their comrades. Moreover, it was learned that 80 other Vietnamese soldiers were reported missing. The Cambodian patriotic combatants seized 17 AK-47's, 1 automatic pistol, 1 RPD, 5 B-40's, 2 M-60 shells, 3 maps, 100 rucksacks, 37 canteens, 70 sets of clothes, 180 cans of beef, and 200 packages of rice and destroyed one 12.7-mm gun, 2 AK-57's, and 3 C-25 radios. Two Cambodian patriotic combatants were killed and another was wounded.

On 15 May a number of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] troops from the 212th Battalion, Military Base 1,303, conducting an operation in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province, ambushed a Vietnamese battalion escorted by an M-113 armored car in the vicinity of Tralok village. The M-113 armored car was set ablaze. Five Vietnamese soldiers were killed on the spot and five others were wounded. The resistance forces suffered no losses.

On 20 May, a number of KPNLA combatants clashed with six battalions of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers about 1.5 kms northwest of Soem Monastery in Sisophon District, Battambang. The 1-hour battle resulted in three Vietnamese killed and several wounded, who were taken away by their comrades. A report on KPNLA casualties was not available.

The KPNLA reported that on 26 May ANS combatants of Commando Unit 305, 3d Division, clashed with a Vietnamese platoon west of Chroeng village, Samraong District, Siem Reap Province. After 20 minutes of fighting, two Vietnamese soldiers were found dead and another wounded. The ANS side suffered no losses.

On 27 May, ANS combatants of the same Commando Unit 305, 3d Division, traveling toward a point northwest of border marker No 12, clashed with a group of Vietnamese soldiers lying in wait to trigger off DCL land mines against ANS combatants who were engaging Vietnamese forces. The 15-minute battle resulted in one Vietnamese killed and several injured. The ANS side suffered no losses.

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CSO: 4212/82

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SRV SHELLING OF REFUGEE CAMP CONDEMNED

BK010232 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
31 May 86

["Voice of Democratic Kampuchea's Condemnation of the Vietnamese Crime in Shelling the Cambodian Refugee Camp along the Thai Border"--date not given]

[Text] On 29 May, the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia fired artillery shells into a Cambodian refugee camp along the Thai border, killing 11 innocent Cambodian refugees--including 2 boys--and wounding many others.

The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea radio, on behalf of the Cambodian refugees and all Cambodian people, vehemently and arrogantly condemns this barbarous and criminal act of the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators. This is a heinous crime intentionally committed against the Cambodian people by the Vietnamese aggressors. Furthermore, this is not the first time such an event has taken place.

In the interior of Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemies have often fired artillery shells into our people's villages, killing innocent Cambodian people, including women and children, and destroying villages, houses, schools, hospitals, farms, cattle, and property of our people in a most barbarous manner. The Vietnamese enemies have pursued and even shelled the Cambodian people who fled to live in the camps along the border in order to kill them in a cruel and fascist manner. This is a part of the Vietnamese policy to exterminate the Khmer race.

The Cambodian people inside the country and the Cambodian refugees along the border appeal to the United Nations, various humanitarian organizations, and all peace- and justice-loving countries and people in the world to jointly condemn this heinous crime of the Vietnamese enemies and to jointly pressure the Hanoi aggressors to put an end to such a barbarous act of genocide against the Khmer race as well as prevent them from killing unarmed Cambodian people. The Cambodian people realize that the only effective measure is to jointly force the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities to accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and to hold negotiations in order to discuss the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

26 June 1986

## COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

## VODK ASSESSES SECURITY MEASURES IN PHNOM PENH

BK020440 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330  
GMT 1 Jun 86

[Short article: "Why Do the Vietnamese Tighten up Security in Phnom Penh?"]

[Text] These last few days, the Hanoi Vietnamese clamored that in the whole of Cambodia, including Phnom Penh, security is assured. The Vietnamese also staged two farces to back up their claim. First, they invited some foreign journalists to visit Phnom Penh and the Poitpet area along the western border. Second, they staged the farce of pulling out 10,000 troops from Cambodia. All this is to dupe international opinion that Cambodia is enjoying full security and that the handful of puppets in Phnom Penh are in firm control of the situation in Cambodia, and so on.

However, observers and various journalists who have been in and out of the country all say that currently, the Vietnamese aggressors are tightening up security in and around Phnom Penh with the most stringent measures and have imposed a curfew from 2100 to 0500. International observers say that Vietnam is very concerned because guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have been carrying out more frequent activities against the Vietnamese around Phnom Penh, including the firing of rockets into Phnom Penh and frequently lobbying grenades inside the city. Therefore, these measures are aimed at preventing Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas from launching attacks in Phnom Penh. The report on tightened security measures by the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh exposes the Hanoi Vietnamese arrogant claim and deceitful propaganda that Cambodia is enjoying full security and that the handful of puppets in Phnom Penh are in full control of the situation. People are asking this question: If the Vietnamese cannot even defend Phnom Penh, the biggest den of the Vietnamese, how can they talk of security in the whole of the country and of the withdrawal of 10,000 Vietnamese troops?

The Cambodian people realize that no matter how stringent the Vietnamese measures are to ensure security in Phnom Penh, they cannot defend the Vietnamese in this city. This is because the Vietnamese are aggressors who are occupying a foreign country. It is like sitting on top of a volcano. They will certainly be opposed by the Cambodian people who will unite in fighting against the Vietnamese. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army, which has the full assistance and support of the Cambodian people and fellow Cambodian soldiers among the Vietnamese ranks, will certainly intensify its activities to attack the Vietnamese until all of them are chased from Cambodian territory.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CALLS PARTIAL SRV TROOP PULLOUT 'FARCE'

BK202406 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
1 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "No One Believes Vietnam Withdrew Its Troops From Cambodia"]

[Text] On 26 May, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors worked hard to stage their farce of a partial troop withdrawal by inviting some foreign journalists to witness it in an attempt to dupe people into believing that Vietnam did pull out some troops from Cambodia. However, no matter how hard they tried or how good the Vietnamese were in staging this farce, no one believed them. This time, as soon as the Vietnamese disclosed their partial troop withdrawal trick, the international community immediately exposed and condemned it. People think that Vietnam has no intention of withdrawing its aggressor forces from Cambodia. The Vietnamese trick of a partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia is an attempt to avoid international opinion, which is clamoring for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions. People realize that the Hanoi Vietnamese have said that they have withdrawn some of their troops four times already. This is the fifth time. However, the number of Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia has remained the same. The partial troop withdrawal claimed by the Vietnamese is just a rotation of troops. In other words, those soldiers who were wounded and afraid were replaced by fresh ones.

This is true. Every year, when they proclaim they are withdrawing some troops from Cambodia, the Vietnamese are sending fresh troops in large numbers to Cambodia, on the one hand to replace those soldiers who died or were wounded, and on the other to oppose the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the Cambodian people who are intensifying their attacks against the Vietnamese year after year. In 1982, when the Vietnamese proclaimed their first partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia, 15,000 fresh troops were sent to the country. More troops were successively sent in. In the 1983 rainy season, the Vietnamese sent in 21,100 reinforcement troops; in the 1983-84 dry season, 25,000 were sent; in the 1984 rainy season, 24,400 were sent; in the 1984-85 dry season, 60,000 were sent; and in the past 8th dry season, the Vietnamese sent 30,000 reinforcement troops.



This year, along with their propaganda on the partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia, 130 truckloads of Vietnamese soldiers along with hundreds of Vietnamese families, have already been sent to Cambodia. Did the Vietnamese invite foreign journalists to witness these successive dispatches of reinforcements to Cambodia? No. Cambodia and Vietnam share thousands of kilometers of common border. Vietnam can send in reinforcements any time and along any route: along Routes No 1, 2, 22, 13, 19; along the Mekong River; or by sea to Kompong Som or Koh Kong. No journalists would be allowed to follow this. Therefore, no matter how hard the Vietnamese have tried in staging their partial troop withdrawal farce, no one has believed them. Even those journalists, invited by the Vietnamese to witness this farce, are not so poorly informed as to believe the Vietnamese. The international community has clearly determined that Vietnam should withdraw all its forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodians decide their own destiny through free elections with UN observers without outside interference. As long as Vietnam has not complied with this principle, people will continue to pressure Vietnam in every field until it stops its lies and deceptions and agrees to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny as prescribed by the UN resolutions.

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CSO: 4212/82

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS SRV ATTACK ON SITE 8 CAMP

BK020734 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Political commentary: "An Unpardonable Act of Barbarity and Atrocity"]

[Text] As a general practice, the Vietnamese Communists have always committed inhuman acts of barbarity and atrocity against the civilians indiscriminately, but last week they shocked the world when their troops in Cambodia fired artillery shells into a camp of Cambodian civilians who fled from the Vietnamese oppression and shackles to take refuge in Thai territory.

This shelling was launched by Vietnamese troops at a base in Piopet town in Battambang Province against Site 8 which temporarily houses Cambodian refugees under the protection of the Thai Government and the care of the United Nations. Site 8 is in Thai territory. It is located in an area 2 km from the border about 50 km from Aranyaprathet District in Prachin Buri Province. Site 8 houses about 30,000 Cambodian civilians who formerly were under the protection of the CGDK's Democratic Kampuchean faction. Most of these 30,000 civilians are women and children. Activities of these Cambodian civilians do not relate to any political or military matter. The Royal Government of Thailand has allowed these Cambodian civilians to live in its territory for humanitarian reasons. This is why the ICRC and other humanitarian organizations have given full support and assistance in taking good care of these innocent Cambodian civilians.

While the CGDK forces were intensifying their military activities inside the country far away from the border, the Hanoi troops faced great complications. It was difficult for them to pinpoint targets for their attack because the CGDK forces have divided themselves into small groups and launched operations in accordance with the guerrilla warfare methods, launching attacks here and there. This has caused great difficulties to the Vietnamese communist troops which used to be skillful in guerrilla tactics. For this reason, the Vietnamese military commanders turned their artillery on the camp of the innocent Cambodian civilians. This shelling resulted in 12 Cambodian civilians killed and 9 others wounded. The Thai Government sent a protest note to the United Nations strongly condemning the Vietnamese violation of the Thai territorial integrity and this inhuman and barbarous act against women and children living under the

care of the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations. This barbarous act of the Vietnamese troops is an unpardonable crime. This shelling was launched immediately after the Hanoi authorities staged a farce by announcing the withdrawal of their troops from Cambodia.

The Hanoi authorities have often claimed that they love and pity the Cambodian people; is this the real meaning of their love and pity for the Cambodian people? We still remember very well that at the beginning of last dry season, the Vietnamese foreign minister boasted that he would not kill Cambodian civilians and would not violate Thai territorial integrity. On the contrary, this barbarous act clearly shows that the Vietnamese words and deeds are not the same. This barbarous act of the Vietnamese is unpardonable. The Vietnamese do not know humanitarian language. For this reason, in dealing with the Vietnamese, we must use the language of force as our Cambodians are using, that is launching attacks relentlessly against all these Vietnamese aggressor troops until Vietnam agrees to withdraw from Cambodia. All of this is for the peaceful future of Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

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CSO: 4212/82

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON INCREASING OPPOSITION TO SRV OCCUPATION

BK040657 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330  
GMT 3 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Cannot Cover Up the Fact That Cambodian Soldiers, Forced To Serve the Vietnamese, Are Revolting and Opposing Them"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are currently spreading verbiage to dupe people into believing that the puppet army they have set up has been greatly strengthened. They have also staged the so-called partial troop withdrawal in Phnom Penh and invited some foreign journalists to witness it and confirm their deceitful propaganda. Along with this, the Vietnamese ordered Hun Sen, their lackey in Phnom Penh, to hold a press conference to say that his forces have been strengthened--allowing Vietnam to withdraw some more troops from Cambodia--and that by 1990, even if there is no political solution to the Cambodian issue, Vietnam will be able to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia.

However, the international community--particularly those who have closely followed the Cambodian situation--clearly sees through this deceitful Vietnamese maneuver and is very amused. Currently, people are quite surprised that Cambodian soldiers, forced to serve the Vietnamese, are increasingly opposing the Vietnamese in every way, frequently revolting and turning their guns against Vietnamese soldiers and deserting the Vietnamese in greater numbers. Journalists and foreign guests who have been in and out of Phnom Penh have also confirmed this situation. So how can the Vietnamese enemy use the farce of partial troop withdrawal to cover this up?

The real situation on the battlefield also confirms that the Vietnamese have been spreading deceitful propaganda and lie. In truth, Cambodian troops, forced to serve the Vietnamese, have not become stronger but, on the contrary, these forces have been deteriorating because:

On the one hand, Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese are more aware of the Vietnamese policy of exterminating the Cambodian race in Cambodia and are more angry with the Vietnamese, who have been barbarously and savagely massacring our people. The Vietnamese have been maltreating

our compatriots' families and relatives and even the Cambodian soldiers themselves. Therefore, they have united and are opposing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously, particularly in the 8th dry season. These revolts are still continuing.

On 18 May, a company of Cambodian soldiers posted at Haong Samnam in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, united and opposed the Vietnamese plan to send them to die in western Cambodia. Our compatriots deserted the Vietnamese and returned home or joined our national army, taking with them all their weapons. On 12 May, 36 Cambodian soldiers on the Phnum Dangrek battlefield deserted the Vietnamese and joined our national army. On 1 May, Cambodian soldiers in Siem Reap town revolted against Vietnamese soldiers who were drafting our youths to serve in the army; two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and three others wounded; the youths were freed. Our compatriots then fled home. On 19 April, a company of Cambodian soldiers on the Pursat battlefield ambushed a Vietnamese train leaving Phnom Penh for Battambang, destroying three cars fully loaded with materiel, and then fled home or joined our national army. On 20 April, a company of Cambodian soldiers at Anlung Chrey position in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, deserted the Vietnamese and returned home.

These are just some recent major examples. Apart from this, Cambodian soldiers have been deserting the Vietnamese daily. Along with this movement of Cambodian soldiers revolting and deserting the Vietnamese, our national army has been freeing Cambodian soldiers throughout the country. The Vietnamese themselves have been forced to dismantle many Cambodian military units because they no longer trust them. So, Cambodian troops who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese have been weakening; the Vietnamese cannot use them anymore. The Vietnamese will send in more reinforcements to resist the increasing attacks by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people throughout the country.

The Vietnamese cannot use any pretext to cover up this deteriorating situation concerning Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese. No matter how hard the Vietnamese have tried to spread their arrogant propaganda or stage their partial troop withdrawal, they cannot dupe anyone. On the contrary, the Vietnamese have been further exposed, denounced, and condemned by the international community.

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CSO: 4212/82



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ROUNDS UP SRV CASUALTIES IN MAY

BK040137 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
3 Jun 86

[Roundup of May Battle Results]

[Text] Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: We killed 148 and wounded 130 Vietnamese enemy soldiers for a total of 278 casualties.

Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 253 killed and 306 wounded. Total: 559 casualties.

Samlot battlefield: 105 killed and 116 wounded. Total: 221 casualties.

Pailin battlefield: 313 killed and 367 wounded. Total: 680 casualties.

South Sisophon battlefield: 149 killed and 173 wounded. Total: 322 casualties.

North Sisophon battlefield: 138 killed and 175 wounded. Total: 313 casualties.

Battambang and around Battambang battlefield: 157 killed and 212 wounded. Total: 369 casualties.

Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 176 killed and 198 wounded. Total: 374 casualties.

Oddar Meanchey battlefield: 17 killed and 16 wounded. Total: 33 casualties.

Kompong Chom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 90 killed and 93 wounded. Total: 183 casualties.

Moung-Pursat battlefield: 114 killed and 124 wounded. Total: 238 casualties.

Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 73 killed and 76 wounded. Total: 149 casualties.

Tonle Sap battlefield: 8 killed and 10 wounded. Total: 18 casualties.

Phnom Penh and northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 168 killed and 200 wounded. Total: 368 casualties.

North Phnom Penh battlefield: 10 killed and 11 wounded. Total: 21 casualties.

Northeast and eastern battlefield: 12 killed and 19 wounded: Total: 31 casualties.

Southwest battlefield: 91 killed and 114 wounded. Total: 205 casualties.

Grand total: 2,022 Vietnamese enemy soldiers killed and 2,340 wounded for a total of 4,362 casualties.

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CSO: 4212/82

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK VIEWS UPCOMING SRV PLENUM, POSSIBLE CHANGES

BK030915 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Political commentary: "Will Vietnam Change Its Policy Regarding the Cambodian Problem?"]

[Text] It is expected that Vietnam might change its top leaders, at the 6th CPV Congress to be held at the end of this year. The three most important Vietnamese leaders are all very old. This has caused further anticipation that there might be a change in Vietnamese policies, particularly the policy in Cambodia. Is this possible?

It is natural that a group of leaders or an important leader might have influence over the country's policies, thus a change in leadership might cause a total or partial change in that country's policies. Thus, a change in the Vietnamese leadership might cause a total change or a partial change in Vietnamese policies and might affect a change in Vietnamese policy in Cambodia. Let's consider how far this matter might have developed and what is the cause of it.

It is quite difficult for us to guess about this matter because as a communist country, Vietnam will never reveal to its people anything it really wants to do. This is the opposite of free countries which have genuinely democratic regimes. However, one point the Vietnamese leaders can not conceal is their ambition to lord over Indochina in accordance with the behest of the late Ho Chi Minh. This matter has been laid bare. Therefore, it is impossible for the Vietnamese leaders to try to conceal it. The Vietnamese leaders--both those who are very old and about to retire, such as Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, and Truong Chinh, and the younger ones--have been compelled to follow this behest of Uncle Ho. It is impossible for us to understand the minds of the Vietnamese leaders who will take over power from the older ones. The only thing we know for sure is that these new leaders will be compelled by Uncle Ho's behest to strive on in order to turn Vietnam into the master of the Indochinese Federation with Cambodia and Laos as the satellites.

Therefore, we can assume that whether the Vietnamese policies change or not does not depend on old or new Vietnamese leaders. It is the all-round situation in Vietnam that will cause Vietnam to maintain its present rigid policies or change its policies in accordance with the concrete conditions for its own benefit. If so, we can say that should Vietnam change its policies after the CPV congress, it would be because of the intelligence of the new Vietnamese leaders. If they are smart enough, the new Vietnamese leaders will consider whether they can tolerate letting their national economy deteriorate further, their people suffer, and their country become totally isolated from the rest of the world in exchange for the occupation of Cambodia. If they are weak, they will certainly not see this problem. They will certainly be d.owned in the same old ambition which will prevent them from seeing the real problem. If so, Vietnam will continue to suffer, the Vietnamese nationals will continue to come and die in Cambodia, and the Vietnamese people will certainly continue to risk their life fleeing by boat through the open sea.

On the contrary, if the new CPV leaders are smart enough, they will realize that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will not enable them to realize Ho Chi Minh's dream nor make the Vietnamese people an honorable people in the world. Realizing this, the new Vietnamese leaders will decide to change their policies according to the developments in the world and to the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. Finally, Vietnam and Cambodia will become good neighbors coexisting peacefully. But how smart will the new Vietnamese leaders be? We Cambodians will let the Vietnamese leaders consider for themselves whether they should be smart or not. Our duty is to do every thing possible for the interests of our country and people. The Cambodians who are Buddhist followers really hate war, whether it is a war between our fellow Cambodians or with foreigners. But how can we stand idly by and see our Cambodia invaded and annexed by foreigners? The Cambodian people have given some active replies to this question. This is proved by the fact that the CGDK combatants have launched harassment attacks against the Vietnamese almost everywhere inside our country, the CGDK leaders have launched diplomatic activities actively, and the Cambodians working in the Heng Samrin regime who have been regarded by the Vietnamese as their puppets have launched vigorous activities against the Vietnamese. This is coupled with the activities of the Cambodian people from all walks of life who are showing Vietnam that no Cambodian wants the Vietnamese. All Cambodians want their country to be an independent and neutral country in which the Cambodian people enjoy genuine democratic rights and freedoms and the right to self-determination.

Briefly speaking, whether the Vietnamese policies will change or not is not only up to the Vietnamese but also to the Cambodian and other peoples in the world. Therefore, we the Cambodians who want independence from the Vietnamese, will not wait for Vietnamese mercy. We must show the Vietnamese our feat of arms and fervent determination as Cambodians.

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CSO: 4212/82

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

**AMBUSHES IN PHNOM PENH**--Phnom Penh battlefield: on 6 May our National Army ambushed and set ablaze an oil-container truck at a crossroad near O. Russel market in Phnom Penh. This container is capable of carrying 10,000 liters of fuel oil. A Vietnamese on the truck was killed and two others were wounded. On 15 May, our National Army attacked the communications office for the Vietnamese Communications Service between: Phnom Penh and Battambang located at Kbal Thnal south of Phnom Penh. We killed a Vietnamese chief of the communications office and wounded two others. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 May 86 BK] /9738

**EUROPEAN TOUR**--CGDK Prime Minister and KPNLF President Son Sann has left Bangkok on 31 May for France, which is the first leg of his tour. According to the KPNLF Information Office, in France His Excellency Son Sann will meet French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is an old friend. He will also attend the Pacific Institute's conference. The KPNLF office added that His Excellency Son Sann's current visit is to seek aid for the KPNLF and additional support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. Together with a number of other countries, the European Community has supported the CGDK's search for peace and strongly condemned the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. Besides France, His Excellency Son Sann will visit West Germany, Austria, Denmark, and probably Sweden. Earlier, the excellency paid a successful visit to Australia and New Zealand for the same purpose. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 2 Jun 86 BK] /9738

**BATTAMBANG MUTINY**--On 6 May, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers posted at Chamka Chek adjacent to Battambang town mutinied against the Vietnamese enemies. They killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemies and set ablaze six tanks. This is a good deed made by the fraternal Cambodian soldiers at Chamka Chek adjacent to Battambang town as a contribution to attacking the Vietnamese enemies. Other fraternal Cambodian soldiers are called upon to follow this example. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 May 86 BK] /9738



**ATTACK AGAINST BATTAMBANG TOWN**--Battambang battlefield: On 22 May, our national army launched a 4-pronged attack against Battambang town from the east. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese command post at the Battambang University campus and the Sangke district office; the second prong attacked the Anlung Vil commune office and Anlung Vil town; the third prong attacked the network defending Sangke District; and the fourth prong attacked and dismantled the Vietnamese administrative network from Panhnha to Anlung Vil villages on Route 5. After a 30-minute battle, we took complete control on these four fronts. We killed 6 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded 13 others and liberated the Sangke district seat, Anlung Vil commune, and 10 villages: Anlung Vil, O Mani, Bos Kong, Chranin, Svay Chrum, Svay, Sok Chhma, Rumchek, Prey Chek, and Dong Pring. We destroyed a district office building, a commune office building in Anlung Vil, a big rice mill with 200 sacks of rice, and some documents and war materiel and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 May 86 BK] /9738

**ACTION IN NORTH SISOPHON**--North Sisphon battlefield: On 12 and 18 May, a battalion of Vietnamese soldiers from Bat Trang and Sambao position attempted to resist us north of Sanbok Sat village. They were routed by our national army. We killed 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 10 others and destroyed some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. On 18 May, seven Vietnamese trucks leaving Chruoy were ambushed by our national army south of Chumneang village. We destroyed three trucks and some weapons, ammunition, and materiel on the trucks; killed 10 and wounded 15 enemy soldiers; and seized 20 backpacks and some war materiel. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 May 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4212/82

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK CITES HUN SEN ON VIETNAMESE WITHDRAWAL

OW271715 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA 27 May--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hun Sen today told Kampuchean and foreign mass media workers about the comprehensive development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, about the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border, prospects for settling the Kampuchean question, and related matters, reports SPK.

Hun Sen was speaking at a press conference on the fifth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, held at the "Chamcar Horn" Palace in Phnom Penh this afternoon. It was attended by correspondents and reporters from ABC, ADN, AFP, AKAHATA, PRENSA LATINA, TASS, TEMPO, VNA, VISNEWS, YOMURI SHIMBUN, TV-NBC, Soviet TV, NTV, TV-NHK, and Vietnam TV.

Hun Sen said: "This withdrawal, like the previous ones, demonstrates the growth of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and confirmed the promise made by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to continue the gradual withdrawal of the Vietnam volunteer army, and complete it by 1990."

He added that unlike the previous years, there had been no major operations by the revolutionary armed forces this year. This is because Kampuchea's northwestern border has been secured since the 1984-85 dry season. The enemy has lost its footing along the border and has failed to carry out any sizable sabotage acts. Therefore, there was no need for the revolutionary armed forces to take any major actions.

"This shows that the Kampuchean Armed Forces have grown in strength and that the security has been ensured in the whole country," Hun Sen remarked. "This situation has made it possible to effect the current withdrawal, as another sign of the sincere cooperation and assistance of Vietnam which always respects Kampuchea's independence," he pointed out.

On the Kampuchean-Thai border situation, Hun Sen said that it remained tense due to Thailand's continued support for the Khmer reactionaries' efforts to regain their lost positions and to conduct sabotage acts against the Kampuchean people. Thailand, he said, is an instrument to make good the threat imposed by the collusion between Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism. Kampuchea,

he said, has proposed that its common border with Thailand be turned into a demilitarized zone of a security zone. But Thailand has rejected all these proposals and even taken a direct part in the conflict. "For this reason we are sealing off the border and will seal it off completely. Goodwill is only possible with people of goodwill," he stressed.

Concerning the defence line being built along the Kampuchea-Thai border, the prime minister stressed that it is "only for self-defence purposes."

On solution to the Kampuchean question Hun Sen said that developments in Kampuchea have given rise to two possibilities: either the question will be settled by itself by 1990 without any political solution, or a political solution will be found before 1990, on the basis of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique as a political and military organization. "I don't want to scare other concerned parties in this conflict, but settlement without political solution is a certainty, because of the good developments in Kampuchea," Hun Sen said. He added that the door, however, is still open for a political solution....

In answer to a question on the so-called "eight-point proposal," Hun Sen said there was nothing new in it, but the same attempt to bring the Pol Pot clique back to power in Kampuchea.

Hun Sen made clear that the proposal was masterminded by Beijing raised by the so-called "coalition government" and supported by certain circles in the ASEAN countries. But many people, Sihanouk as one, have debated that it can be accepted, Hun Sen noted.

Asked if the elimination of Pol Pot means the elimination of all his followers, Premier Hun Sen said any one who broke with the Pol Pot clique and returned to the revolution would be granted full citizenship, including the right to election. So far, he added, thousands of misled people have rallied to the revolution and have been helped to turn over a new leaf. "Sihanouk, too, if he wishes to put an end to his life in exile, return to the people, he will be welcome. It's up to him to decide," Hun Sen said.

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CSO: 4200/1105

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES TO MARK CHILDREN'S DAY

Heng Samrin Issues Message

BK010422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 May 86

[Message of greetings to children from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, on the occasion of the 36th International Children's Day--recorded]

[Text] Beloved children, boys and girls: On the occasion of the 36th International Children's Day, on behalf of the party Central Committee, Council of State, and the KUFNCD National Council, I extend to all boys and girls most profound feelings of intimacy and love and best wishes for your good health, strength, and wisdom so that you will be able to study well and work usefully for the fatherland and your parents.

Dear children, this year is the international year of peace. All progressive and peace-loving mankind in the world is jointly supporting the USSR's peace initiatives opposing the arms race and the threat of nuclear war and aiming at achieving disarmament in order to build a world which is peaceful and free from nuclear arms.

Cambodia is a nation which used to suffer from barbarous and protracted wars created by the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and from the great destruction caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique--lackey of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists. More than ever before, the Cambodian people desire to live in peace. But, having been revitalized by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, particularly the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles, the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk-Son Sann groups have made every attempt to destroy our people's peaceful life. You and your parents were also victims of the genocidal regime. But you, boys and girls, have been rescued and brought back to life again by the party and state of the PRK and the Vietnamese Army volunteers. From liberation day to the present time, millions of children have returned to school and those orphans have been given most attentive care by our party and state. In response to this valuable benefaction, you should study hard and carry out the labor and emulation drive in order to train yourselves well and do good deeds,

thus rendering yourselves worthy of the care given you by the party, state, teachers, and fraternal cadres in charge of children's care, and your parents, as well as the support and assistance given by friends throughout the world, particularly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. Through your activities, you should unite with the children of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other countries in the world. You should jointly struggle for the everlasting smile on the faces of all children in our world.

On this occasion, I would like to commend the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association, the teaching staff, teachers, cadres, parents, and all sectors at all levels which have actively participated in protecting and taking care of the children. I would like to extend deepest and most sincere thanks to the fraternal socialist countries, international organizations, and all children and friends throughout the world for their assistance to the Cambodian people and children in the past 7 years. I call on all party organs, state authorities, mass organizations, and all sectors to contribute to the protection and care of children through your respective activities and duties. You should create favorable conditions for our children to enjoy life, study, and train themselves in contribution to the defense and construction of the Cambodian fatherland.

I join with all of you, Cambodian boys and girls, in celebrating this occasion with love and care for you and confidence in our bright future.

#### Phnom Penh Celebrations

BK010702 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union and the Phnom Penh Revolutionary Youth Association organized a grand meeting at the monument commemorating the Cambodian fallen combatants on the morning of 1 June to mark the 36th International Children's Day. Attending the meeting were members of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association, and of Phnom Penh's Youth Union and Association, and a large number of Young Pioneers. The meeting was honored by the presence of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, of the KUFNCD National Council, and of the national committee for the protection and care for children.

As part of the celebration of this International Children's Day, immunization shots were given to children at the reception hall of the Foreign Ministry. This ceremony was jointly organized by the Health Ministry and the Foreign Ministry. Also present were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; diplomatic corps, representatives of embassies and international organizations in the PRK, and a large number of parents and children.

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CSO: 4212/83



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM ATTENDS CHILD CARE COMMITTEE CEREMONY

BK271430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A grand ceremony was held on the afternoon of 26 May at the office of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association to establish the national committee for the protection and care of Cambodian children and to publicize the document on the celebration of International Children's Day on 1 June by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union. The ceremony was presided over by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUPNCD National Council, of the PRK National Assembly, and of the National Committee for the Protection and Care of Cambodian children; Comrade Samsundoeun, member of the party Central Committee, acting chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and vice chairman of the National Committee for the Protection and Care of Cambodian Children; and many other ministers, vice ministers, and party-state leaders who are members of this committee.

Comrade Chea Sim opened the ceremony and said that with the approval of the party Central Committee Political Bureau this national committee for the protection and care of the child had been established in response to the requirements of the revolution.

On this occasion Comrade Sam Sundoeun read a decision of the party Central Committee Political Bureau concerning the establishment of the National Committee for the Protection and Care of the Child with Comrade Chea Sim as its chairman.

Comrade Chea Sim also exhorted all participants to take good care of and educate children well so that they will be the successors of our revolution and contribute to building up and making the land of Angkor prosperous.

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CSO: 4212/83

26 June 1986

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

## MILITARY PAPER URGES EMULATION TO MARK ARMY DAY

BK010802 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 31 May 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Enthusiastically Strive to Emulate in Making More Achievements to Welcome the Forthcoming 35th Anniversary of the KPRAF"]

[Text] On 19 June our revolutionary armed forces and people throughout the country will jointly celebrate the 35th anniversary of our KPRAF. In this sense, all units and all localities have been seethingly promoting the emulation drive in order to create more achievements to welcome this great festival. In the past, our KPRAF made all out efforts to overcome all difficulties and complications in conducting the emulation movement to defend and rebuild the fatherland, winning great successes in all fields. Several units, localities, and individuals have created outstanding feats and set good examples in their activities, closely strengthening solidarity and cooperation between cadres and combatants and particularly with the Vietnamese volunteer army. They have succeeded in combat and combat readiness duty, attacking and sweeping the enemy in the open as well as undercover, and ensuring stability in the living conditions of the people. Each cadre and combatant has displayed firm character, strong discipline, and clean ethics, deserving to be the revolutionary army of the people taking roots from the Issarak Army.

Besides propaganda work, our army has spared no efforts to help the people in production campaigns to improve their living conditions, thus winning the affection and trust of the people. Moreover, the army units have trained themselves in all military techniques and political aspects in order to raise their combat capacity to defend the fatherland even more vigorously and to strengthen themselves in all fields. Through this movement, we have screened and discovered many outstanding individuals, introducing them massively and successively into the party, thus intensifying the emulation movement and ensuring its momentum and quality.

Therefore, in order to further accelerate the emulation movement and to participate in the celebration of the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the KPRAF and the army-people solidarity day, first of all, the party and the command must pay close attention to thoroughly and constantly spreading

the 5-point emulation movement, stressing mainly the three major points: to be ready to fight, to fight well, and to fulfill the task of maintaining good solidarity, upholding good discipline, and ensuring a good living standard as stipulated by the General Political Department. All these points must be carried out as soon as possible.

Units must implement combat and combat readiness duty to firmly defend their own positions and bases. It is permanently imperative to heighten the sense of mastery by seeking the enemy to destroy him. During combat, it is imperative to strive hard to crush as many enemy elements as possible, capture prisoners of war, seize weapons, and persuade as many enemy soldiers to surrender as possible, refraining from allowing the enemy to launch surprise attacks against us without warning.

At the border, efforts must be made to protect the people engaged in building the defense line, defend well all areas under control, and block, prevent, and minimize to the best of your ability all the infiltration activities of the enemy. Each day, efforts must be made to ensure safety for the people, communications lines, ministry and office buildings, warehouses, and state enterprises. Motivate the masses into attacking the enemy and building the real revolutionary forces in order to ensure the consolidation of each unit, each village, and each commune. Whip up a movement to incite the youths to volunteer for army service, organize the training for militia units, and carry out well two tasks, namely paying attention to village and commune militia forces and working out combat plans for them.

It is imperative to strengthen internal solidarity. Cadres must set examples in emulation, stay close to the combatants, and advise them in combat and in work. Maintain close solidarity with the people like fish in water, helping the people as best you can. Closely unite and cooperate with the Vietnamese volunteer army and the Vietnamese experts. Internal solidarity should be based on the constructive spirit of criticism and self-criticism. Help each other in order to bring about progress. Emulate in managing the units well. Respect discipline and state laws. Emulate in correctly distributing the rations supplied for combatants. See to it that these rations reach the hands of combatants as intended. Do not be greedy or wasteful. Do not let the food rot away and be lost. See to it that the combatants on the battlefield enjoy moderate living conditions compared with the living conditions of the people in the rear.

If we can implement well all the contents of the emulation movement as described above, our KPRAF will certainly grow powerfull, the enemy will suffer one defeat after another until total annihilation, and the Cambodian fatherland will develop strongly, advancing step by step through transition toward genuine socialism. Then, our army will be recognized and acclaimed as having participated in celebrating the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF and the army-people solidarity day--19 June 1951-19 June 1986--which will be marked soon with success.

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CSO: 4212/83

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RADIO CITES SUCCESS OF YOUTHS IN KOMPONG THOM

BK030706 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] In the 1st quarter of 1986, youths from every locality in Kompong Thom Province sharpened their will to fight with a high sense of patriotism in the three emulation movements. Hundreds of youths have sacrificed their personal feelings and volunteered to serve in the army and militia force to actively contribute to the defense and construction of the fatherland.

In the field of fighting against the enemies, youths in the provincial armed forces ambushed and wiped out 69 enemy elements; 124 were killed on the spot; 365 were put out of action; 11 were taken prisoner; and some war materiel was seized. Along with this, our compatriots enthusiastically took part in searching out and uncovering hidden enemy elements and timely thwarted every psychological war and sabotage activity of the Pol Pot bandits and the reactionary Cambodians of Son Sann and Sihanouk by taking 66 of them prisoner.

Apart from fighting against the enemies, youths in Kompong Thom Province actively took part in the movement of national defense labor, vigorously advanced the building of the defense line along the Cambodian-Thai border, and scored even greater victories.

To further ensure greater strength on the front line battlefield, youths on the rear battlefield have paid attention to looking after families, which have benefitted the revolution both morally and materially. Furthermore, the youths have cooperated with state authorities and various mass organizations to win back misled persons and persuaded 207 of them to return to the fold bringing with them 74 assorted weapons.

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CSO: 4212/83

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 26 MAY-1 JUNE PERIOD

BZ020938 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 26 May-1 June:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 26 May reports that so far, the veterinary teams in Kandal Stoeng District have vaccinated 3,800 oxen against various diseases. SPK in English at 1147 GMT on 26 May reports that in the first 2 weeks of this month, the peasants in Phnom Penh district plowed 600 hectares of land and raised rice seedlings on 44 hectares. In this rainy season, the peasants are expected to plant rice on 9,500 hectares, including 5,000 hectares of long-term rice, 1,700 hectares of medium-term rice, and 1,800 hectares of ir-36 rice. The local agricultural service has provided the peasants with 100 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and prepared 1,000 liters of kerosene, 200 liters of insecticide, and 33 diesel pumps ready to be distributed to the peasants.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 31 May reports that the peasants in Battambang District plan to grow 80,000 hectares of rice during this rainy season. They have so far plowed more than 7,000 hectares of land, including 4,800 hectares using tractors. They have also sowed 2,100 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 26 May reports that by mid-May, the peasants in Mongkolborei District had sowed more than 200 hectares of floating rice and more than 30 hectares of highland rice. They plan to grow 50,000 hectares of various types of rice this rainy season. According to SPK in English at 1147 GMT on 26 May, the peasants in Sangke District plan to cultivate rice on 40,000 hectares in this monsoon season. So far, they have plowed 1,800 hectares of land by tractors, 600 hectares of which were sown with floating rice.

Kompong Cham Province: According to SPK in English at 1147 GMT on 26 May, the peasants in Kroch Chhma District had by mid-May turned up 1,570 hectares of land and raised rice seedlings on 52 hectares. Besides rice, the peasants in this district covered 805 hectares with maize, 200 hectares with green beans, 77 hectares with sesame, and hundreds of hectares with industrial crops. Last dry season, the peasants gathered rice on 1,670 hectares, tobacco on 1,795 hectares, and subsidiary food and industrial crops on hundreds of thousands of hectares. SPK in English at 1156 GMT



on 26 May reports that during the first quarter of this year, the workers at the "Sarakki" rubber company in Kompong Cham Province extracted 1.35 million liters of latex on 4,315 hectares of rubber trees. SPK in French at 1130 GMT on 30 May reports that by mid-May, the peasants in Cheung Prey District of Kompong Cham Province had sold to the state more than 1,140 metric tons of paddy. The radio at 0430 GMT on 1 June reports that in current rainy season, the veterinary teams in Chanka Leu District vaccinated 500 cattle against various diseases. The radio at 0430 GMT on 30 May reports that the peasants in Cheung Prey District plan to grow 25,900 hectares of rice and 600 hectares of other crops this rainy season. By mid-May they had plowed 60 hectares of land and transplanted more than 40 hectares of rice. According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 27 May, by mid-May the trade service in Kompong Cham Province had bought more than 8,900 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. It also bought more than 2,200 metric tons of mungbean, 2,810 metric tons of sesame, and more than 861 metric tons of peanut. The radio at 1300 GMT on 26 May reports that in March, veterinary teams in Cheung Prey District vaccinated more than 940 oxen, more than 530 buffalo, and 280 hogs against various diseases.

Kompong Thom Province: According to SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 31 May, by the third week of May the peasants in Kompong Thom Province had plowed 12,500 hectares of land by tractors and by primitive means. They also put 7,800 hectares under floating rice by direct sowing. They plan to grow 130,000 hectares of rice this monsoon season. The radio at 0430 GMT on 1 June reports that so far, the peasants in Baray District had planted 270 hectares of dry-season rice and tilled 1,100 hectares of land with tractors. The radio at 1300 GMT on 30 May reports that by 22 May, the peasants in Kompong Thom Province had tilled almost 12,500 hectares of land.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 2300 GMT on 1 June reports that by 19 May, the peasants in Kompong Speu Province had harvested 1,006 hectares of dry season rice with a total yield of almost 2,300 metric tons. They also transplanted 178 hectares of rice, planted 135 hectares of subsidiary food crops, and produced more than 27,800 metric tons of natural fertilizer. SPK in French at 1555 GMT on 30 May reports that in this rainy season, the peasants in Udong District plan to grow rice on 11,500 hectares.

Kompong Province: Phnom Penh Domestic at 0430 GMT on 30 May reports that so far, the peasants in Baribo District have tilled more than 1,000 hectares of land and sowed more than 130 metric tons of floating rice seeds.

Kratie Province: SPK in French at 1212 GMT on 1 June reports that during last two rice-growing seasons, the peasants in Kratie Province planted some 12,000 hectares of rice and 3,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops. By the end of the first quarter of this year, they sold to the state 3,100 metric tons of paddy.

Pursat Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 30 May reports that by mid-May, the peasants in Pursat Province had paid national contribution and sold more than 8,700 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 27 May reports that the peasants in Pursat Province plan to grow 79,500 hectares of rainy-season rice. So far, the tractor operators have tilled more than 7,000 hectares out of the 10,000 hectares planned to be completed by them. During the same period, the peasants have broadcast 2,500 hectares of floating rice on the 10,500 hectares earmarked for this rainy season. SPK in French at 1212 GMT on 1 June reports that in April, the veterinary teams in the province vaccinated 7,660 oxen and buffalo against various diseases. At present the peasants in Pursat Province have 53,600 cattle.

Sien Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in English at 1147 GMT on 26 May reports that since early March, the tractor operators in this province have turned up 2,430 hectares of the 4,000 hectares planned to be tilled mechanically for this monsoon season. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 29 May reports that the peasants in Kralanh District plan to grow rainy-season rice on 24,500 hectares, including 600 hectares of floating rice. By mid-May, the tractor operators had plowed nearly 1,300 hectares of the planned 3,000 hectares of land. The radio at 1300 GMT on 26 May reports that by mid-April, the peasants in the province had sold more than 12,600 metric tons of paddy and gave almost 1,500 metric tons of paddy to the state as patriotic contribution.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 1 June reports that by the end of April, the peasants in Chantrea District had sold 1,200 metric tons of paddy and gave more than 100 other metric tons as national patriotic contribution to the state.

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CSO: 4212/83

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

REGIONAL FORCES' ACTIVITIES--Forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey in April killed 42 and wounded 91 enemy soldiers, took 14 prisoners, and persuaded 31 others to surrender. We seized 30 assorted weapons, more than 1,900 rounds of various types of ammunition, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 May 86 BK] /9738

ACTIVITIES OF FORCES--At the beginning of May, a group of combatants of Unit A in close cooperation with a group of the Vietnamese army volunteers laid an ambush at an area 20 km west of Bua in Battambang Province. Thanks to our comrades-in-arms' combat readiness and sense of vigilance, they surrounded and killed eight enemies immediately after they crossed over from the other side of the border into this area. Our comrades-in-arms also seized five weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. Five days later, the armed forces of Battambang Province in cooperation with the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms laid an ambush at an area in Ta Hen in Battambang Province. A group of enemies ran into this ambush. After a short battle, we killed 30 enemies on the spot and seized a large quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86 BK] /9738

ALL-ARMY SPORTS COMPETITION--A ceremony was held at the KPRAF stadium on the afternoon of 29 May under the chairmanship of Deputy Defense Minister Comrade Meas Kroch to close the 1986 all-army sports competition after 8 days of contests. Present in the ceremony as guests of honor were cadres representing the three general departments under the Defense Ministry and many cadres, combatants, personnel, and students from various Army schools. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86 BK] /9738

KAMPOT ARMED FORCES ACTIVITIES--During the 1985-86 dry-season campaign, the armed forces of Kampot Province, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, killed 93 enemies, wounded 57 others, and seized 27 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. They also stimulated the inhabitants to persuade misled persons to return to the fold. As a result of this effort, 225 misled persons deserted the enemy ranks and turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 86 BK] /9738

**DELEGATION EAST EUROPE TOUR**--A delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by Ros Chhun, alternate member of the party central committee and secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, returned home on 29 May after paying a visit to the GDR and attending the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 May 86 BK] /9738

**RETURNEES IN APRIL**--During a month ending 20 April, 145 people misguided by enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary administration in Sien Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. They brought with them 67 fire-arms and a quantity of ammunition. The returnees were warmly welcomed by the local authorities and population and given reward and facilities to embark on a new life. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0519 GMT 27 May 86 BK] /12232

**COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MPR**--Phnom Penh SPK, 22 May--A project on cultural and scientific cooperation for the period of 1986-1990 has been concluded by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Republic of Mongolia. The document signed in Hanoi by Tep Hen and O. Adian, respectively ambassadors of Kampuchea and Mongolia to Vietnam, is in conformity with the spirit of the 11 December 1981 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 22 May 86 BK] /12232

**ENVOY ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL**--Hanoi VNA 24 May--The Kampuchean ambassador to Czechoslovakia has held a press conference in Prague on the upcoming partial withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. Addressing the conference Ambassador Chim Sngoun said the situation in Kampuchea has become stable after the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in coordination with Vietnamese army volunteers had obliterated all the hideouts of the Khmer reactionary bandits along the border with Thailand. This pull-out, he continued, will further the statements of the Indochinese summit and the 12th Indochinese ministerial conference defining the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea by 1990. Dealing with the Kampuchean-Thai relations, Chim Sngoun reiterated the readiness of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the normalization of its relations with Thailand. On the other hand he strongly condemned the Thai ruling circles for nurturing and backing the Khmer reactionaries in their sabotage against the Kampuchean revolution. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 24 May 86 OW] /12232

**CHEA SIM VISITS ORPHANAGE**--Phnom Penh SPK 31 May--Chea Sim, president of the National Committee for Protection and Care for Children, visited Saturday morning the "Kolap Cuu Long" Orphanage in Phnom Penh, on the occasion of the International Children Day (1 June). Accompanied by Sam Sundoeun, president of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea, Chea Sim, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Defence and Construction of the Kampuchean Fatherland, told the children at the orphanage to observe the discipline and to do their best in their study so as to make contributions to the national defence and construction. Chea Sim expressed his joy at seeing the gradual improvement in the living conditions of these orphans and recommended the staff members to further create favourable conditions for the children there to study. [Excerpts] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 21 May 86 BK] /12232



SOVIET ASSISTANCE--Phnom Penh SPK, 31 May--For nearly 8 years now, since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Soviet Union has actively helped Kampuchea restore and develop agricultural production, especially food production. It has supplied Kampuchea with more than 1,000 tonnes of farm tools and machines, worth roughly 2 million roubles. A farm for experimental cultivation of rice, wheat, cotton and other industrial plants has been built also with Soviet assistance this year at Anlung Kngan, 12 km northwest of Phnom Penh. The farm is expected to expand from 28 to 1,500 ha. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 31 May 86 BK] /12232

RETURNEES IN SIEM REAP--Phnom Penh SPK 31 May--Since early this year, 180 people misled by enemy propaganda have broken with the enemy and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Varin District, Siem Reap-oddar Meanchey Province bringing along 165 fire arms. In May alone, 46 such people came over to the revolution in the above-mentioned district, bringing along 44 guns. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 31 May 86 BK] /12232

SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO SRV--Phnom Penh SPK 31 May--Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expressed his sympathy to his Vietnamese counterpart Pham Van Dong over the heavy losses in lives and property caused by tornado 11 and 12 to the population in Vietnam's northern provinces of Han Nam Ninh and Thai Binh. He said in his message: On behalf of the entire people and Council of Ministers of Kampuchea and in my own name, I would like to express my profound sympathy with the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, particularly with the victims. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Government of Vietnam, I am convinced that the Vietnamese people will overcome all the consequences and the daily life of the population in the stricken areas will soon return to normal. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 31 May 86 BK] /12232

YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP--For 1986, the Koh Kong Revolutionary Youth Union membership totals 4,572 people which is 89 percent of the population of young people in Koh Kong Province. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 May 86 p 3] /12232

CSO: 4207/110



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS RSA ACTS AGAINST ANGOLA

OW101730 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Jun 86

/Text/ Hanoi VNA 10 Jun--The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today released a statement condemning South Africa's recent acts of aggression against sovereign and independent Angola.

The statement recalls that the South African forces on 5 June 1986 (?covertly) attacked the port of Namib in southern Angola, sinking one merchant ship of Cuba and heavily damaging two others of the Soviet Union and destroying several fuel depots of Angola.

It continues: "Following its open violations of the sovereignty of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, the recent piratical act of the Pretoria administration, backed by U.S.-led imperialism, against the independence and sovereignty of Angola have aggravated the tension in southern Africa. /no end quote as received/

"This is a new escalation of aggression and an evidence of state terrorism taken by the apartheid South African administration, a tool of imperialism, against independence, sovereignty, peace and security of all African nations."

"The people and the government of Vietnam strongly condemn these acts of aggression by the South African administration against Angola and demand that it put an immediate end to its acts of piracy, stop lending a hand to the UNITA bandits, and respect independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and other countries," the statement stresses.

"The Vietnamese people and government reaffirm their militant solidarity and full support for the just struggle of the Angolan and other southern African peoples for defending their national independence and sovereignty and eliminating apartheid to the root," concludes the statement.

/12228

CSO: 4200/1123

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

STATE PERFORMING ARTS CORP EXPANDS FOREIGN TIES

OW110829 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 11 Jun 86

/Text/ Hanoi VNA 11 Jun--The Vietnam State Performing Arts Corporation (VINACONCERT) has been founded with the mission of introducing Vietnamese arts to foreign audiences and foreign arts to the public in the country.

It has so far established relations with art organizations and artistes in most socialist countries and many other countries including India, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, France, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and Finland.

It has arranged performance tours of Vietnamese groups or individual artists abroad under the logo featuring a monochord cutting through the globe. These include long performance tours by piano laureate Dang Thai Son under contracts reached with Val de Mallette (France) and Japan Arts.

This was followed by visits of various stage art troupes such as classical opera, "reformed drama," water puppetry and folk music to many European countries.

Many music fans in the FRG, Italy, Belgium, Holland, France...have written complimentary letters to the Vietnamese artistes, wishing to see and hear more often of them. The International Company of Music (ICM) in the United States as invited Dang Thai Son to perform in the United States, but the U.S. Government has not yet given him a visa.

/12228  
CSO: 4200/1125

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

CEMA AID IN FOOD INDUSTRY--The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance--CEMA--has decided to help Vietnam and Mongolia develop their food industry. The decision was made at the 46th session of the CEMA Permanent Committee recently held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Delegates to this session also discussed the implementation of the overall program for words indistinct progress till the year 2000. /Text/ /Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 86 BK/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH PRK PROVINCES--Hanoi VNA 9 Jun--Right after Kampuchea's liberation in January 1979, the population of Kompong Chnang Province received assistance from Vietnam's province of Hau Giang. Between 1979 and 1983, Hau Giang presented Kompong Chnang with 35,00 tonnes of seed rice, 55 tonnes of maize, 240 tonnes of vegetable seeds, 55 tonnes of potatoes, 80 tonnes of fertilizer, and a quantity of farm tools, insecticide and sprayers. To help Kompong Chnang step up education, Hau Giang sent 100,000 copies of exercise book and a large quantity of teaching aids. Since mid-1984, the relations between the twin provinces have been marked with a new stage. Under the cooperation agreement for 1984-1985 signed on 16 June 1984, Hau Giang sent Kampong Chnang experts, seeds, fertilizers, etc. to help it in intensive farming. In November 1985, a cooperation agreement for 1986 was signed. Under this agreement, Kompong Chnang has got gratuitous aid consisting of equipment and chemical products for junior high school laboratories, tree-protecting and veterinary stations. The health care service of Hau Giang sent experts to fight malaria and open refresher courses for sanitary workers. Three courses on agricultural technique and management were also opened. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 9 Jun 86 OW/ 12228

ENVOYS FROM NEPAL, BURUNDI--Hanoi VNA 9 Jun--Bibya Deo Bhatt and Jonathas Niyungeko, ambassadors of the Kingdom of Nepal and the Republic of Burundi, respectively, today presented on separate occasions their credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had cordial talks with the Nepalese and Burundian diplomats. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 9 Jun 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1125

PUBLICATIONS

VIETNAM

CONTENTS OF APRIL 1986 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Apr 86

[Text] Following are the contents of the April 1986 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN:

1. Text of Le Duan's speech at the 27th CPSU Congress on 26 February 1986 in Moscow. (pp 1-4; Filed as OW261658 from Hanoi VNA in English 26 Feb 86)
2. Article by Lieutenant General Nguyen The Bon: "Further Enhance the Quality of Training in Line With Combat Duty" emphasizing that the basic principle of troop training is to conduct training in a truly realistic manner to make troops thoroughly familiar with combat realities. (pp 6-12)
3. Senior Colonel Le Tien's article: "Defeat the Enemy's Scheme of Sabotage War Through Its Commodities" on China's schemes to smuggle goods into Vietnam and use them as bait to corrupt Vietnamese cadres, collect intelligence information, and sabotage the Vietnamese economy. (pp 13-20)
4. Major General Le Xuan Luu's article: "Some Questions on the Fostering of Intellectual Aptitude and the Quality of Reflection for Command Cadres of Tactical and Campaign Levels" on the need to comprehensively improve the ability and quality of army command cadres, especially in schools and institutes, by clearly determining the operational scope and conditions for cadres so that they can know how to profoundly and comprehensively grasp the situation under all circumstances. (pp 21-27)
5. Senior Colonel Nguyen Tien Phat's article: "Control and Prevention of Chemical and Biological Weapons in the Local People's War" on the preparations for a modern war by the aggressive forces in which chemical and biological weapons would play an important role, recalling the CBW waged by the United States and China in many places in the world previously and at present. (pp 28-33 and 57)
6. Major General Nguyen Ngoc Thad's article: "Develop the Fine Tradition of Victoriously Fulfilling the Medical Corps' Duty" marking the 40th founding anniversary of the army's medical corps by reviewing the past achievements of the corps and presenting measures to improve the corps in the future. (pp 34-40, 70)

7. Article by Soviet historian, Colonel V. (Kalasnikov): "V.I. Lenin and the Problem of Defending the Socialist Fatherland" presenting Leninist theory of socialist national defense as an important contribution to history and as a part and parcel of the revolutionary theory of Leninist socialism. (pp 41-57)

8. Article by Senior Colonel Pham Van Cuc and Major Nguyen Van Luc: "The Local People's Warfare in the Counteroffensive Campaign" presenting the counteroffensive tactics as one of the three basic forms of combat by the Vietnamese Armed Forces to defend the country. (pp 58-62)

9. Senior Colonel Trieu Minh Tan's article: "T Group Participates in Developing the Economy in a Northern Border Province" reviewing the achievements of T Group in developing the economy of B Province. (pp 63-70)

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